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## Gemayel Hopeful On Eve of Swiss Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
LAUSANNE, Switzerland — President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon voiced hopes Sunday for peace in his country on the eve of reconciliation talks with factional leaders aimed at ending nine years of civil war.

"Work will, I hope, begin tomorrow for a real peace, for peace in Lebanon," he said after arriving at the Geneva airport.

A Swiss military helicopter escorted Mr. Gemayel's helicopter on his 35-kilometer (22-mile) journey to Lausanne, where he and eight leaders of Lebanon's Christian and Muslim factions will discuss political reforms.

Foreign Minister Elie Salem said the outline of a solution was available and he was optimistic.

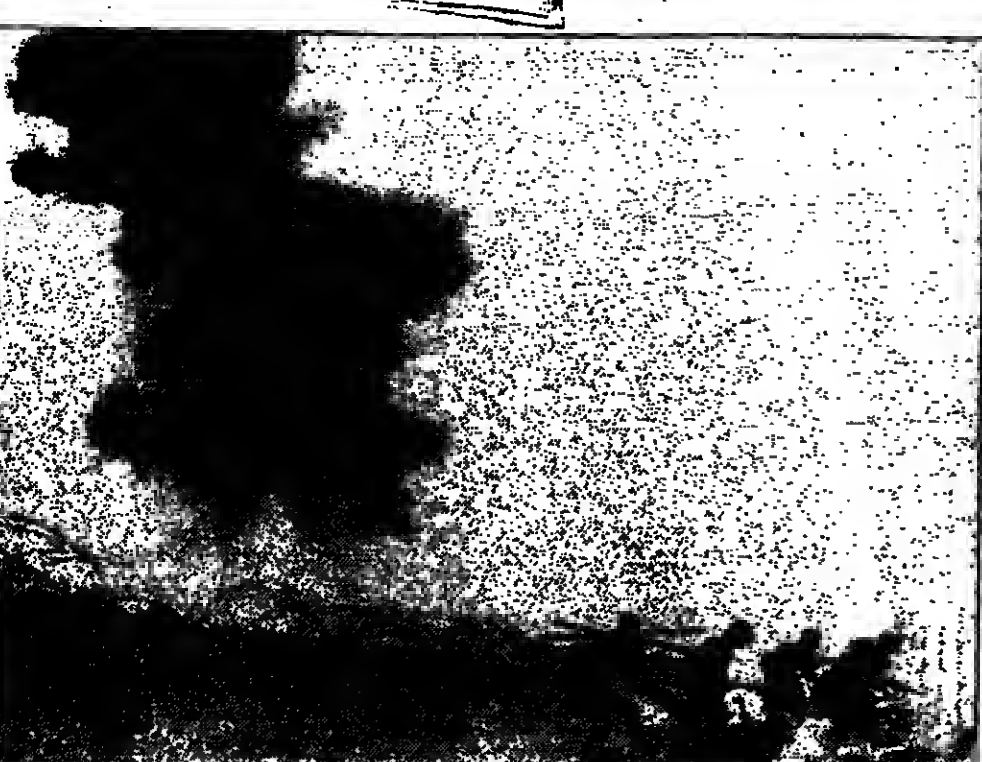
Security was tight around the Hotel Beau Rivage, where the conference is scheduled to open Monday morning. But officials said the start of the meeting would be postponed several hours to allow the Syrian foreign minister, Abdel-Hamid Khaddam, to be present. Mr. Khaddam, an observer at the conference, is to arrive in Geneva on Monday.

Another leading figure in the political discussions, Rafiq al-Hariri, Lebanese-born Saudi mediator, arrived in Switzerland on Sunday with the Saudi minister without portfolio, Mohammad Ibrahim Jassoud, the official Saudi observer.

A presidential aide said Mr. Gemayel hoped the group would agree to reforms and the formation of a coalition government of national unity. "We want to get two wings out of this meeting — a real cease-fire and a genuine launching of a political process," he said.

Opposition leaders at the talks include Nabih Berri, the Shiite leader; Suleiman Franjeh, a Maronite Christian; Rashid Karami, a Sunni Muslim; and Walid Jumblatt, a Druze.

A spokesman for the Druze (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Iranian forces advance in fighting around Majnoon Island.

## Doctor Asserts Tests Prove Iranians Were Victims of Chemical Attacks

The Associated Press  
VIENNA — Tests on wounded Iranian soldiers show "with certain proof" that the men were struck by mustard gas and other chemical weapons, a physician has reported.

Dr. Herbert Mandl said Saturday that laboratory tests on two of 10 Iranian fighters being treated in Vienna revealed traces of mustard gas and mycotoxin, a poison derived from a fungus commonly referred to as yellow rain.

Such chemical weapons are banned in warfare under the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Iran has repeatedly accused Iraq of using the weapons in the Gulf war. Iraq has issued several denials of the allegations.

A State Department spokesman said last week in Washington that the United States has known since last year of the use of chemical weapons by Iraq in the war.

Dr. Mandl said in an interview that the tests were performed by the Toxicological Institute of Ghent, a poison research center in Belgium.

He said high concentrations of both poisons were "determined with certain proof" in specimens of urine, feces and blood taken from the two Iranians being treated at Vienna's Second University Clinic.

Symptoms of yellow rain exposure include bleeding from the nose, mouth and intestines, nausea, skin rash, sleep disorders and a decline in the body's ability to protect against disease.

Ten Iranians were flown to Vienna on March 2 with afflictions that included burned skin, lung disorders and a gradual destruction of blood corpuscles and bone marrow.

Five other Iranian soldiers were flown to Stockholm. Of the 15, four have died, including one Saturday in Stockholm.

According to a communiqué issued Wednesday in Geneva, the International Committee of the Red Cross said 160 fighters who were visited in hospitals in Tehran "presented a disquieting clinical picture" pointing to the recent use of substances prohibited by international law.

Iraq categorically denied Sunday that it had used chemical weapons in fighting in the marshes east of Basra and declared its readiness to cooperate in any investigation.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry sent a memorandum to the Red Cross committee in Baghdad accusing it of taking a "biased political stand which completely contradicted the

role entrusted to it by the Geneva Convention," the Iraqi news agency, INA, reported.

Marshes "Electrified"

The Iraqi Army has "electrified" marshlands to cut off Iranian defenders on Majnoon Island, and casualties are believed to be very high in fighting there, diplomatic sources told Reuters Sunday in Baghdad.

The sources said the Iraqis have the Iranians cut off on three sides of the artificial island and have "electrified" the remaining strip of marsh water that Iranian reinforcements and supplies have to cross, the sources said.

They said that even by the standards of the Gulf conflict, in which tens of thousands have died, casualties on both sides in the last three weeks had been extremely high.

The secretary-general of the Arab League, Cheddi Kefi, was due in Baghdad to prepare for an emergency meeting Tuesday of the league's foreign ministers.

According to Iraq's official news agency INA, 15 of the 22 league members have agreed to attend the meeting "to deal with the grave situation which threatens the whole Arab region."

## Hart Trounces Mondale in First Western Test

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CASPER, Wyoming — Senator Gary Hart of Colorado has easily defeated former Vice President Walter F. Mondale in the Wyoming Democratic caucuses, taking 61 percent of the vote to Mr. Mondale's 36 percent.

It was Senator Hart's fourth consecutive victory over Mr. Mondale going into Tuesday's key round of primaries and caucuses in nine states.

The Wyoming caucuses Saturday were the first test of strength for the two candidates in the Western states.

Mr. Mondale's camp had made a strong last-ditch effort to organize labor to turn out supporters while conceding that Senator Hart would win. The result was that he won by narrow margins in two of the state's biggest counties but lost by wide margins in virtually every other area of the state.

Complete results from Wyoming's 23 counties showed that Senator Hart collected 2,130 votes and Mr. Mondale won 1,266. The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson received 15 votes, former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota won 8 and Senator John Glenn of Ohio won 3. Three percent of the 3,507 votes cast were uncommitted.

Twelve of the state's 15 delegates to the Democratic National Convention were at stake and, based on the vote totals, officials said that Mr. Hart would win seven or eight and Mr. Mondale would take five.

The state Democratic chairman, Dave Freudenreich, estimated that Senator Hart would get eight.

The actual delegates will be selected at the state convention May 5. Mr. Mondale has the endorsement of Governor Ed Herschler, who will be one of three state officials serving as additional delegates.

Senator Glenn, Mr. McGovern and Mr. Jackson received no delegates.

Nationwide totals of committed delegates following Wyoming's caucuses were roughly: Mr. Mondale 157, Senator Hart 45, Senator Glenn 17, Mr. Jackson 10 and Mr. McGovern none. Needed for a presidential nomination at the national convention in July are 1,967 of the 3,933 delegates.

The previous Sunday, Senator

Hart defeated Mr. Mondale in caucuses in Maine by 50 percent to 43 percent. And in a nonbinding primary in Vermont last Tuesday, he took 71 percent of the vote compared with 20 percent for Mr. Mondale. He was also the victor in the first primary, in New Hampshire.

"This was Gary Hart's state," said Mr. Mondale's Wyoming field director, Tom Cosgrove. "All the other campaigns here collapsed into the Hart campaign. This is Hart's backyard, a Rocky Mountain state. If we can cut into his delegates like that, to me, that's a victory."

But Senator Hart's state coordinator, Trevor Cornwell, who had insisted earlier that he would settle for anything over half the vote, appeared overjoyed with the outcome.

"A win is a win," he said. "This is four wins in a row for Gary Hart. I think it clearly shows that he has momentum."

Senator Hart originally looked to Wyoming to provide him some momentum before the upcoming big round of primaries and caucuses. He had not expected that by the time these caucuses were held, he would be perceived as the front-runner and Mr. Mondale would be trying to regain his momentum of early in the campaign.

Mr. Hart and Mr. Mondale, campaigning elsewhere in the country, both sent surrogates here — Eleanor Mondale campaigned for her father, Lee Hart for her husband.

On Tuesday, five states will hold primaries — Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Hawaii, Oklahoma, Washington, Nevada and American Samoa will hold caucuses. And Democrats living abroad will release the results of their mail-in primary.

At stake are 511 pledged delegates, the largest single bloc that will attend the party's national convention in San Francisco.

Normally, the Wyoming caucuses draw little national attention, but they were the focus of widespread press coverage Saturday, primarily because of Mr. Mondale's major effort to derail Senator Hart here and an equally strong effort by the senator to keep up his pace.

(LAT, WP, AP)



Gary Hart campaigning in Providence, Rhode Island.

## Feverish Campaigning Precedes Voting in South

By Howell Raines  
New York Times Service  
ATLANTA — After a week marked by gains for Gary Hart throughout the South, the candidates for the Democratic nomination for president campaigned feverishly over the weekend in anticipation of a series of primary elections that might dramatically narrow the field of five contenders.

Their efforts were also spurred by the imminence of a nationally televised debate here Sunday evening that advisers to Walter F. Mondale regarded as the most important of four such events this year. Democratic strategists said the 90-minute debate represented Mr. Mondale's best and perhaps his final chance to slow Senator Hart's advance before Tuesday, when voters in nine states join in a potentially decisive round of primaries and caucuses.

Three of those states, Alabama, Georgia and Florida, have emerged as the key battleground in the Hart-Mondale struggle and also in the efforts of the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson and Senator John Glenn of Ohio to keep their candidacies alive. Former Senator George S. McGovern of South Dakota is still an active candidate.

According to party leaders and officeholders in the three states, the nationwide wave of support for Mr. Hart that began with his upset victory in the New Hampshire primary has been felt across the South.

In the West on Saturday, the

Colorado senator overpowered Mr. Mondale in the Wyoming Democratic caucuses.

In some cases in the South, Mr. Hart has gained on Mr. Mondale by as much as 15 percentage points in a single night, according to a poll-taker who is not affiliated with either campaign.

If such leaps in public support continue, Mr. Hart will be in a position to sweep the South and score additional victories in the two other primaries Tuesday — those in Massachusetts and in Rhode Island — according to several surveys.

To Tuesday's voting, 511 of the 3,933 delegates to the Democratic nominating convention are to be chosen.

The Mondale camp's response to the Hart threat has brought the 1984 Democratic campaign to its most dramatic stage. The former vice president has written off Massachusetts, ignored the caucuses in four other states, and canceled all appearances outside the South.

Mr. Mondale's battle plan is to hold Georgia at all costs and attempt to scratch out an additional victory in Alabama or Florida. In Florida, polls indicate a heavy shift from Mr. Mondale to Mr. Hart. But Mondale advisers are hoping the volatility of voter sentiment could swing things their way.

As to the possibility of slowing Mr. Hart, one point of vulnerability emerged last week with the intensified scrutiny of the candidate's decision to change his name and his varied representations of his age in documents over the years.

Without citing these specific contradictions, Mr. Mondale and Mr. Glenn hammered all last week at Mr. Hart's character and personality. Mr. Mondale has depicted him as a passionless, distant figure with no loyalty to the Democratic Party's core ideals.

Friday, Mr. Glenn, in an unusually acidic tone, accused Mr. Hart of a calculated effort to invoke memories of John F. Kennedy by copying his poses and gestures.

"I'm running as myself," Mr. Glenn said here when asked why he had not tried to trade on his friendship with President Kennedy. "I'm not trying to imitate anybody."

Mr. Mondale joined former President Jimmy Carter at a barbecue in Plains, Georgia, on Saturday to underscore his ties to the state.

Mr. Hart began on Saturday to defend himself against Mr. Mondale's accusation that he lacks compassion. In Worcester, Massachusetts, he promised to start a big jobs program and to restore Reagan administration cuts in child nutrition and education programs.

Mr. Hart was also in Providence, Rhode Island, on Saturday.



President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon arriving in Lausanne, Switzerland, Sunday on the eve of the reconciliation talks.

## Shultz Fights Bill to Put Embassy in Jerusalem

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz has warned Congress that passage of a bill to move the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem could provoke a wave of anti-U.S. violence in the Islamic world.

Legislation requiring such a move has been introduced by Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, and now has 34 Senate co-sponsors.

A similar bill, introduced in the House by Representative Tom Lantos, Democrat of California, and Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, has 180 co-sponsors. A Moynihan aide said that the bill, which has received little publicity, has been picking up support with more and more members of Congress signing up as sponsors.

The increase in congressional support for the measure, which orders that the embassy and the residence of the ambassador "hereafter be located in the city of Jerusalem," has led to a parallel rise in concern by the Reagan administration over possible repercussions in the Muslim world, officials said.

This has led to personal intervention by both Mr. Shultz and President Ronald Reagan to block the legislation.

Mr. Shultz said in a letter to the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the bill "raises very serious separation-of-powers questions."

"The location of our embassy is an exercise of the president's exclusive constitutional responsibilities to conduct diplomacy and to determine the country's recognition policy," he said. "The issue involved in this legislation is therefore, in our view, beyond the scope of legislative action."

Supporters of the bill have said that Israel is the only country with which the United States has relations in which the embassy is not in that nation's capital.

One State Department official said that, if the United States moved the embassy to Jerusalem, it would be seen by Islamic extremists as a "golden opportunity." He recalled that in 1979, after a false report that Americans were involved in an attack on a holy site in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, mobs burned the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan. "You have to anticipate the worst," he said.

Mr. Moynihan, asked in a telephone interview for his reaction to Mr. Shultz's concern, said: "If the United States can be deterred from taking a normal, legal, everyday act, by the threat of mob violence, what kind of country have we become?"

A hearing on the bill was held by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Feb. 23, and another is expected soon. Supporters of the bill said Saturday that they hope to bring the issue to a vote this year, although they said that they expected pressure from the administration to prevent any action.

Although Israel has had its capital in Jerusalem since 1949, the United States and most other countries that recognize Israel have recognized Jerusalem as occupied territory.

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## U.S. Military Activity Grows in Latin America

By Richard Halloran  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — Reagan administration officials have disclosed that U.S. military activity in Central America is being intensified, ostensibly to help deter turbulence before El Salvador's elections on March 25.

The activity includes small-scale U.S. military maneuvers in Honduras, the doubling to 1,700 of the number of U.S. military personnel in Honduras and the arming of U.S. military trainers in El Salvador with more lethal weapons to protect themselves.

The officials said Friday that small U.S. ground units would conduct a series of exercises from now until the start of a large maneuver in June. The exercises are intended to "intimidate" Salvadoran guerrillas and their Nicaraguan backers, one official said.

The officials cooed that the shows of force would help to dissuade Salvadoran guerrillas and the Sandinista government in Nicaragua from interfering with the election campaign.

John R. Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said: "We think it is clear that the guerrillas, or at least segments within them, wish to see the elections take place within an atmosphere of terror."

Defense Department officials said that army companies of 200 soldiers or detachments of 100 soldiers, some from the 193d Infantry Brigade on duty in Panama, would be deployed to Honduras on "no notice" exercises.

In such drills, units are ordered

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Nkomo Ties Government to Atrocities in South

By Glenn Frankel  
Washington Post Service  
HARARE, Zimbabwe — Joshua Nkomo, in his first major speech in years, accused the government in Harare of giving free rein to its efforts to starve and commit atrocities against his fellow members of the Ndebele ethnic group, peaking to an estimated 45,000 people in Bulawayo, Zimbabwe's second largest city and his lifelong stronghold, Mr. Nkomo said the government of his Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, of practicing "tribalism, racism, hatred, hate and racism."

Mr. Nkomo was referring to a "very crackdown on armed dissent" in southern Matabeleland, in all of the country's Ndebele-speaking minority.

Observers said the rally was one of the largest in the four years since Mugabe gained its independence. It appeared to mark a new step by Mr. Nkomo, 66, to a political comeback and a challenge to Mr. Mugabe, who is seeking to create a one-party state.

Mr. Nkomo told his supporters that he had a "very clear vision" of the future of Zimbabwe. "You have to have a one-party state with the power to proceed by tribalism hatred."

Mr. Nkomo had been politically inactive since he returned last August from self-imposed exile in London, where he fled a year ago after charging the government was trying to kill him.

But in the past month, following a military curfew on a 4,000-square-mile (10,400-square-kilometer) stretch of Matabeleland where dissident activity was said to be heavy, he has re-emerged publicly to denounce the crackdown.

He repeated charges Sunday that the curfew restrictions, by shutting down all shops and transport in the drought-stricken area, were leading to starvation among the population of almost 500,000 people there.

"Reports by medical authorities have made it perfectly clear that kwashiorkor is rife and that children and women have died of starvation," he said. Kwashiorkor, which afflicts infants and children, is a usually fatal illness caused by malnutrition.

He also repeated accusations that soldiers had executed six civilians without trial a month ago at one village in the area, had burned and looted other villages and raped women inhabitants.

Government officials have said they are restricting food supplies in the area.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## The Last Ascent of Naomi Uemura He Faced the Mountains 'Just Like an Old Samurai'

By Shigehiko Togo  
Washington Post Service  
TOKYO — In 1978, Naomi Uemura narrowly escaped being killed by a polar bear by feigning death while the animal examined him. That was during his then-unprecedented solo trip by dog sled to the North Pole, a relatively routine feat for Japan's premier explorer.

Other voyages were equally spectacular and equally solitary. He traveled across Antarctica by dog sled, along 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) of the Amazon River by raft to the summit of the highest mountains on five continents — Mount Blanc in Western Europe, Aconcagua in South America, Kilimanjaro in Africa, and Mount McKinley in North America. He was the first Japanese to reach the top of Mount Everest in Nepal.

It was the Antarctic trip in 1982, which he was forced to abandon when the Falklands war interfered with the effort, that led Mr. Uemura to begin a solo winter climb to the summit of Alaska's Mount McKinley last month. He said that if he could still scale the harsh winter face of McKinley, perhaps it would convince the Americans to allow him to try scaling Aconcagua's highest peak, the 16,860-foot (5,110-meter) Vinson Massif, which they control.

On Thursday, a team from Tokyo's Meiji University officially gave up their search for Mr. Uemura, three weeks after he was last spotted from a plane. His wife, Kimiko, said here that she did not think her husband would have regretted what now appears to have been his final solo adventure.

"I always objected to each of his assaults," she said. But "the happiest thing in my life was that I could share it with him."

In a time when adventuring has become big business, often asked only with large teams and institutional backing, Mr. Uemura was admired for the sheer audacity of his singular efforts. He had worked with teams, but preferred the solo trek.

"Uemura seems un-Japanese, simply by aiming for solo adventures," said a friend. "It makes him look different, but it only means that he does not like organization." But, the friend called Mr. Uemura quincunessentially Japanese. "He always attacks the hardest goals, just like an old samurai. He has proved to the world that Japanese have an individuality, while still keeping their traditional spirit."

On Feb. 1, Mr. Uemura left his Mount McKinley base camp carrying only the barest essentials, including two hammock poles

strapped across his shoulders as his only protection against falling into hidden crevasses.

On Feb. 12, his 43d birthday, he radioed back that he had reached the 20,320-foot summit, making him the first man to scale North America's highest mountain alone in winter.

It was during his descent, on Feb. 16, that Mr. Uemura was last observed from a plane, at about 16,000 feet. At that level since Feb. 20, the winds have reached 60 miles per hour (96 kilometers per hour), and temperatures have fallen to 14 below zero Fahrenheit (minus 25 degrees centigrade).

Two weeks ago two climbers, an American and a Japanese television crewman, searched for him but found only scraps of his provisions, including bits of caribou meat, a nearly empty fuel can, and some snowshoes, socks and a diary in an ice cave. They returned with the pessimistic assumption that he probably had slipped during his descent somewhere between 14,000 and 16,000 feet.

It was then that Mr. Uemura's alma mater, Meiji University, sent a team of five climbers, which continued to search until Thursday. They gave up after finding more than 10 pieces of equipment essential to the explorer's survival, including his sleeping bag, fuel, jacket and shovel, at about 16,500 feet.

A soft-spoken man, Mr. Uemura was the sixth son of a poor Japanese farmer. He began climbing as a member of an alpine club at Meiji University. His own explanations



Naomi Uemura

for his adventures were always simple. "I don't think it is valuable to climb a mountain just because it is high," he once said. "What is important is the satisfaction which each climber can get and how deeply he is moved by his own climbing."



# Rerouting Lebanon's Political Byroads Will Be Difficult Task

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — When President Amin Gemayel's cabinet canceled its troop withdrawal accord with Israel last week, the era of Israeli-Christian ascendancy that began with the 1982 invasion formally came to an end. Now most of the important political and military cards in Lebanon have passed to Syria and its Muslim allies.

Many Christians, notably the Phalangist militia, opposed Mr. Gemayel's choice of Syria over Israel. But they were exhausted by military defeat and the relentless shelling. "We lost," said a resident of Christian East Beirut. "The president had no choice."

Another loser was the United States, which had brokered the May 17 agreement, offered sweeping promises of support to Mr. Gemayel, and then pulled out the Marines just as the Syrian president, Hafez Assad, was winning.

Many Muslim political leaders were exultant. But they, too, were wary. Mr. Gemayel's decision to side with Syria does not necessarily solve their problems with him. Nabih Berri, the Shiite leader who is key to any settlement, said his goals went beyond giving his people an opportunity at additional top jobs in a new government. He demanded fundamental changes "in the rest of the byroads of this system."

Political byroads can be notoriously difficult to repair, which is one reason that expectations were not high for the reconciliation conference that is set to begin Monday in Lausanne, Switzerland. "No one believes in it, but everybody is going," a Beirut newspaper said.

It is hard enough to redesign a political system from top to bottom and redistribute power to groups that have had little. In Lebanon, where there is no consensus on the nation's identity or even whether the country should exist at all, the task seems nearly impossible.

To have a chance of working, a new constitution would have to offer major concessions to Mr. Berri's Shiites, the country's largest group, and give more power to the Druze, a sect small in numbers but militarily powerful. That would set back the Maronites and other Christians; it would also probably alarm the Sunni Muslims, who are now outnumbered by the Shiites. The Sunnis, who are dominant in many Arab countries, are privately worried about their fate in a new order in Lebanon.

Many Christians had hoped to save their positions through a deal with the Shiites. Now they fear that Mr. Gemayel has lost the chance for such an accord. After

their military victories, the Shiite leaders are demanding far more than they might have a year ago, and they continue to express unhappiness with the president. In a land of minority groups and politics gone wild, such deals pass by way of the barrel of a gun. During nine years of civil war, the resulting combination of fear and hubris has led to negotiating "rules" that almost always have doomed compromise. "If you're losing militarily, you're too weak to make concessions, so why negotiate?" a politician said. "And if you're winning, you shouldn't make concessions at all, so why negotiate?"

Moreover, three-quarters of the country is occupied by Syrian or Israeli troops. Christian leaders such as former President Camille Chamoun have been saying they will not accept revisions of the political rules until foreign troops have left Lebanon. That might be a bargaining ploy, but to some people in Beirut it sounded like a way of saying "never."

There was even doubt about the fate of the Soviet-backed Syria with which Mr. Gemayel made his deal. Reports from Damascus pointed to serious political divisions in the regime and a potential power struggle to succeed Mr. Assad.

Syria is seeking the formation of a Lebanese "government of national unity" that would include a pro-Syrian prime minister. But it is not clear what else Syria wants, most notably whether it will demand

changes in the U.S.-trained Lebanese Army. The issue could be awkward for the United States, which still has military trainers working closely with the army.

For its part, Israel has warned that it is not ready to negotiate a new, narrower security agreement with Lebanon. There are also mixed signals as to Israel's intentions to southern Lebanon, where its troops face hit-and-run attacks by Muslim guerrilla groups.

On the streets of Beirut last week, shooting, sniping, and the rumble of mortar and artillery exchanges continued. Civilians — the usual victims — could be comforted only by the fact that officials, by sheer repetition of the incantation "cease-fire," seemed to have reduced the level of fighting somewhat. Some political leaders feared that Syria might use the continued fighting as an excuse to move its troops into the capital. But most authorities thought Syria was content, for the time being at least, with what it had already gained.

"The basic facts of life," said a Christian leader noted for dispassionate analysis, "are that the sectarian militias are back in control; the central government is nearly powerless; no one knows what's going to happen next in Syria; and the Israelis don't seem to be sure of what they should do."

"Anyone who expects the United States to be able to do much about this in the foreseeable future," he added, "is wrong."

## Congressmen Try to Bar U.S. Arms Sale to Arabs

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Some key members of Congress have begun an effort to stop the Reagan administration's proposed sales of portable Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

The legislators said the move had the backing of Republicans and Democrats in both houses and the support of a leading pro-Israeli lobbying group.

So far, the drive has been conducted largely behind the scenes. Nevertheless, the effort is regarded with serious concern by administration officials who view the proposed sales as important to U.S. standing with moderate Arab nations following the setback to American interests in Lebanon.

State Department officials said Friday that King Hussein of Jordan had made the sale of the advanced missiles a test of the Reagan administration's ability to carry out its commitments in the face of expected Israeli opposition. With Washington counting on Jordan eventually entering into negotiations with Israel, some State Department officials say the Stinger sale has taken on even more importance as an incentive to Hussein.

On March 1, the Defense Department informed Congress that it intended in 30 days to sell Jordan 1,613 Stingers valued at \$133 million. In addition, it said it would sell Saudi Arabia 1,200 Stingers worth \$140 million. The Saudis are paying more for fewer missiles because they are buying more launchers than Jordan.

Before a Supreme Court decision last year, the sales could have been stopped if majorities of both houses of Congress voted against them. But the court ruled out such congressional vetoes. Now, legisla-

tion has to be adopted to block a sale.

Senators Robert W. Kasten, Republican of Wisconsin, and Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, the ranking members of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, have drafted legislation that would make the administration secure approval from Congress for such a sale. They have not decided when to introduce the measure, a Kasten aide said.

Meanwhile, Representative Larry Smith, Democrat of Florida, said Friday that a group led by him and Benjamin A. Gilman, Republican of New York, would introduce a separate bill on Tuesday to block the sale or transfer of the Stingers to both Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

And a group of senators, led by Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, Rudy Boschwitz, Republican of Minnesota, Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, Clairborne Pell, Democrat of Rhode Island, and Alan J. Dixon, Democrat of Illinois, are seeking other senatorial endorsements for a letter calling on Mr. Reagan to "reverse your decision to sell Stinger missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia."

The letter says the sale should be stopped because neither country has agreed to peace talks with Israel and because the advanced technology of the Stinger "could fall into the hands of our enemies, including the many terrorist groups that work against America's interests."

The American Israel Public Affairs Committee, the leading registered pro-Israel lobby in Congress, issued a statement on Friday expressing "strong opposition to the sale of Stinger missiles" and any other advanced technology to Jordan, "which continues to declare itself in a state of war with Israel."

## Shultz Fights Move to Put U.S. Embassy in Jerusalem

(Continued from Page 1) fused to move their embassies there out of concern that this would preclude negotiations on an overall solution to Arab-Israeli differences. In 1967, as part of the Six-Day War, Israel captured East Jerusalem from Jordan and united it with West Jerusalem.

Since then American policy has been that, although it supports the concept of a united Jerusalem, the city's "final status should be decided through negotiations," as stated by Mr. Reagan on Sept. 1, 1982 in a speech on Middle East policy.

Some U.S. embassies in Muslim countries have been sending in what one State Department official called "alarming" reports that the congressional discussions were arousing concern in their capitals and that they feared extremist actions if the bill were passed.

With concern mounting at the State Department, Mr. Reagan telephoned Representative Robert

H. Michel, Republican of Illinois, the House minority leader. Wednesday, an aide to Mr. Michel said, to ask him to urge House Republicans not to support what has become known as "the Jerusalem bill." But Mr. Gilman said in an interview that "we are still going ahead with the bill."

On that same day, a letter dated March 5, from Mr. Shultz to Senator Charles H. Percy, Republican of Illinois and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, was circulated to the committee by other senators.

Urging Mr. Percy to "use your influence with committee members to discourage action on this bill," Mr. Shultz said he was "deeply concerned that passage of the Moyan bill to move our embassy to Jerusalem would seriously damage our efforts to broaden Arab-Israeli negotiations and achieve a just and lasting peace between Israel and its neighbors."

### NEWS ANALYSIS

There is a chance of working, a new constitution would have to offer major concessions to Mr. Berri's Shiites, the country's largest group, and give more power to the Druze, a sect small in numbers but militarily powerful. That would set back the Maronites and other Christians; it would also probably alarm the Sunni Muslims, who are now outnumbered by the Shiites. The Sunnis, who are dominant in many Arab countries, are privately worried about their fate in a new order in Lebanon.

Many Christians had hoped to save their positions through a deal with the Shiites. Now they fear that Mr. Gemayel has lost the chance for such an accord. After



Firemen stand in front of the London club where 24 people were hurt in a bombing.

## U.S. Activity in Latin America Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

on alert without warning to test their ability to respond to a crisis. The drills also permit the Reagan administration to deploy forces without public notice.

Defense officials said the number of U.S. military personnel in Honduras had gone up to 1,700, the

full complement authorized there, in the past month.

That does not include troops in exercises or a special reconnaissance team. It includes specialists to maintain weapons and equipment, trainers, medical teams, planners preparing for the next big exercise and radar operators

watching for aircraft carrying arms from Nicaragua to leftist guerrillas in El Salvador.

A month ago, Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger told congressional committees that 700 to 800 U.S. military personnel had stayed behind in Honduras after a large combined training exercise. He said the full complement would be 1,700.

The administration officials said that the 52 U.S. military trainers to El Salvador were carrying more lethal weapons, such as the M-16 automatic rifle, to protect themselves against the violence that is expected to increase as the election draws closer. Defense Department officials said Friday that the U.S. ambassador in El Salvador could authorize the trainers to carry rifles if needed.

Administration officials said the increased U.S. military activity in the region would probably continue until June because there may be a runoff after the Salvadoran election. Details for the next big exercise in Honduras, beginning in June, have not been disclosed yet.

Meanwhile, the undersecretary of defense for policy, Fred C. Ikle, assailed members of Congress for opposing the Reagan administration's program in Central America, particularly those who have voted against military assistance to El Salvador.

Mr. Ikle, who has become a leading spokesman on Central American policy, asserted that "those who profess the most concern about human rights abuses in Central America act as if they did not care whether democracy has a future there."

"They seek to deny sufficient military assistance to permit those who wish to build democracy to overcome their totalitarian enemies," he said. The administration has asked for \$93 million in emergency military aid because the Salvadoran Army, officials said, is about to run out of ammunition and critical supplies.

Mr. Ikle also said the administration "wants to provide training for police forces, both to instill respect for human rights and to improve the will and the capability to apprehend those participating in death squads."

But he noted, in an address to the Association of National Junior Leagues, that such training had been prohibited by Congress during the war in Vietnam. Mr. Ikle asserted that "prohibiting such training while professing concern about death squads is a bit like prohibiting the training of teachers while complaining about illiteracy."

He then recalled that Congress had ended military assistance to Vietnam and Cambodia in 1975, saying: "Remember, thereafter, the repression in South Vietnam, the concentration camps, the boat people, the genocide in Cambodia."

Mr. Ikle contended that Congress would be unable to escape responsibility if Central America fell under communist domination. "When the horrible truth emerged about the bloodbath in Cambodia," he asserted, "many of the soldiers in Washington, like Ponius Pilate, found it convenient to wash their hands of it."

"In Central America," he maintained, "the misery would be uncomfortably closer, the refugees streaming into the country far more numerous, the repercussions below our border more harrowing. The people to Washington could not wash their hands of the calamity that they had helped to bring about."

## Lebanon's Leaders Gather For Talks to End Civil Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

group said that the opposition leaders had agreed to demand an end to rule based on religious affiliation, a restructuring of the army, and the creation of an independent body to apportion reconstruction funds. But Mr. Berri said before his departure from Beirut that no joint position had been reached.

"We reached only a rapprochement of our points of view," he said. "We did not reach a common stand."

The Shiite leader declined to discuss the nature of the disagreements within the Lebanese opposition. But Mr. Jumblatt, the Druze leader, is said to be displeased that Syria has decided not to press for the resignation of Mr. Gemayel.

## Nkomo Ties Government To Atrocities in the South

(Continued from Page 1)

the area in order to deny food to the dissidents but have rejected allegations that they are starving the local population.

But Home Affairs Minister Simbi Mtshali, in a tacit acknowledgment of the problem, announced new measures last week that he said would ensure equitable distribution of food to the area.

Mr. Nkomo and other leaders of his opposition Zimbabwe African

Peoples' Union are convinced that the government is using the dissidents as an excuse to further weaken support for his party and hasten movement toward a one-party state under Mr. Mugabe's ruling Zimbabwe African National Union.

Mr. Nkomo's speech followed charges in Bulawayo that authorities had killed more than two dozen civilians and shut off food to almost the entire population of southern Matabeleland. The accusations were issued by church officials and persons who said they had seen some of the killings.

"If we all bought ZANU cards, perhaps this would stop," said Capson Ndlovu, a ZAPU worker who said he had been beaten and tortured by soldiers.

On Feb. 5, two days after the curfew was imposed, soldiers came to the village of Machopo, about 30 miles (50 kilometers) south of Bulawayo, according to Douglas Mhlanga, a livestock herder. He said the soldiers, who spoke Shona, the language of Mr. Mugabe's dominant Shona ethnic group, chose six men at random, including his 24-year-old brother, Oliver, and executed them.

Mr. Ndlovu, a worker at the ZAPU office in Bulawayo, said men who identified themselves as government officers came Jan. 22 to his house in Bezha, 20 miles south of Bulawayo, beat him, burned him and stabbed him with bayonets.

Bernard Moyo, the ZAPU organizing secretary for the district, died from similar wounds inflicted by intelligence officers, according to Mr. Ndlovu.

Officials of the ZAPU office in Bulawayo say 13 civilians were killed by soldiers in February, including the six killed at Machopo. The local office of the Catholic Justice and Peace Commission in Bulawayo has received an account that 13 others were killed the same day in the same area by soldiers.

## Mubarak Says He'll Stand By Treaty

WASHINGTON (WP) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt said Sunday that his country would not abrogate the Camp David peace accords in order to rejoin the Arab League despite Israeli violations of the treaty "every single day."

"We respect our commitments, and we never change under any circumstances," Mr. Mubarak said in a television interview from Cairo. "If this is a way to join the Arab League, to cancel our agreement, I tell you frankly I'm not eager to join."

Mr. Mubarak cited Israeli "annexation" of the Golan Heights and East Jerusalem, as well as "freezing the negotiations" on the Palestinian autonomy talks as violations of the treaty. He said he would not return Egypt's ambassador to Israel, recalled after the 1982 massacre of Palestinians in Beirut refugee camps, until Israeli troops were withdrawn from Lebanon and the Israelis "move on the Palestinian problem."

## Strike Call Said to Split U.K. Miners

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain's 180,000 coal miners appeared to be split Sunday over trade union calls for an all-out strike against pit closures, and support seemed to be emerging for a national ballot of members to decide the issue.

The leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers has resisted pressure for such a ballot, after failing twice in previous years to win the necessary 55-percent support for their strike recommendations. Their present call for a national strike came after the state-run National Coal Board announced plans for a gradual shutdown of 20 pits which will eliminate 20,000 jobs.

Strikes have been called in Yorkshire, northern England, and in Scotland, and union officials there expressed hope that those actions would increase support for strikes in other areas. Strikes have also been called in Durham, northeastern England, and in Kent, southeastern England, but miners at other coalfields are holding local votes or meetings to decide their action.

## Bombs Explode on French Jet in Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad (Combined Dispatches) — Two bombs exploded Saturday in the baggage compartment of a French passenger jet with 100 persons aboard during a stopover at Ndjamena airport, officials said. Twenty-five people were hurt.

The explosives had been planted in the baggage compartment of a DC-8 of the French airline UTA en route from Brazzaville, Congo, to Paris, a UTA spokesman said. UTA officials said the 36 passengers boarding in Ndjamena had not yet checked in their baggage when the bombs went off. The explosives were apparently planted in the baggage hold during previous stopovers in Brazzaville or Bangui, Central African Republic.

In Paris, an anonymous telephone caller told Reuters that the Islamic Mission Group, a previously unheard of group, wanted to "give a lesson" to what he called the dictatorship of President Hissène Habré of Chad. He said the group was named after former Foreign Minister Michel Minkine, who died in January. The caller accused Mr. Habré of murdering Mr. Minkine. (UPI, Reuters)

## 20 Hurt in Londonderry Disturbance

BELFAST (UPI) — Roman Catholic youths threw more than 100 gasoline bombs on police in Londonderry late Saturday and early Sunday following a Protestant rally to the town, police said. In all, 20 persons were hurt in weekend disturbances in the city.

Police fired plastic bullets to disperse the youths, and several people were arrested. The trouble followed a parade by about 2,000 Protestants led by the Rev. Ian Paisley. They were protesting a proposal by the city council, which is dominated by Catholics, to make official the Catholic practice of referring to the city as Derry.

Catholic gunmen battled briefly with police when about 15 shots were fired from an apartment block overlooking the parade route. Reporter said the gunmen lined children up at the apartment windows to prevent police from returning the gunfire. In a separate incident Saturday, five women were injured in a bomb blast that damaged 35 houses.

## France Proposes Cuts for EC Farmers

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The French minister of agriculture proposed Sunday a 1-percent price cut for several major farm products this year in an attempt to unblock talks on agricultural reform in the European Community, diplomats said. The farm negotiations are crucial to the success of the bloc's summit meeting next week to Brussels.

Michel Rocard, the French minister, chairing a meeting of bloc farm ministers, told his nine colleagues that the 1-percent cut should apply to cereals, sugar, wine, olive oil, pork, beef and mutton, but not milk. The group's Executive Commission, which is responsible for the day-to-day running of the farm subsidies program, had earlier proposed a freeze or small price rise for these products.

Diplomats said the aim of the new proposal was to free funds for finance reforms to other areas. But they noted that the package proposed by Mr. Rocard would still add at least \$190 million to 1984 tax spending.

## Greenland Drops Membership in EC

COPENHAGEN (UPI) — Greenland's parliament has voted 242-10 to drop its membership in the European Community in favor of an association relationship with the EC.

The Landsting approved on Saturday a five-year fishing agreement with the community and a proposed association agreement. Greenland, which became an autonomous province of Denmark in 1978, is the first area to leave the community since the EC was established in 1957. In a 1982 referendum, a majority of Greenlanders voted to leave the EC at the earliest opportunity.

## Assad Appoints 3, Forms New Cabinet

DAMASCUS (AP) — President Hafez al-Assad issued decrees Sunday appointing three vice presidents and forming a new Syrian cabinet.

An official statement said Mr. Assad had appointed former Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam as first vice president for political and foreign affairs, Mr. Assad's brother Rifaat as second vice president, and Mohammed Zuhair Masharqa, the regional undersecretary of Mr. Assad's ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, as third vice president. Abdel Raouf al-Kasbi, who headed the government that resigned last week, will again serve as prime minister, the statement said. Major General Mustafa Tlass remains defense minister, and Farouk al-Chama, former state minister for foreign affairs, will be foreign minister.

## 11,000 Tibetans Demonstrate in India

NEW DELHI (AP) — More than 11,000 Tibetan exiles have protested here and in southern India against Chinese Communist rule of Tibet, independence for Tibet.

More than 8,000 Tibetans protested in Karnataka state in southern India, the United News of India reported. About 3,000 Tibetans took part in a peaceful rally in central New Delhi. The protests marked the 25th anniversary of the Tibetan uprising against Chinese rule. The 1959 rebellion was crushed by Chinese troops, and 100,000 Tibetans fled the country.

The exiles' spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, pledged "greater dedication and devotion" to their cause, in a statement released here. He did not attend the rallies. Tibetans delivered notes to representatives of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and of the United Nations secretary-general Javier Pérez de Cuellar, asking them to denounce Chinese rule in Tibet.

## For the Record

A U.S. District Court judge ruled Friday that President Ronald Reagan had the constitutional authority to use a pocket veto between sessions of Congress. On Nov. 30, after Congress adjourned for 1983, Mr. Reagan failed to sign and thus killed a bill that linked military aid to El Salvador to progress in protecting human rights there. (NYT)

Richard Russo, 29, an Amtrak train engineer, the last of six persons shot in ambushes in and around New York's Pennsylvania Station since last April, died of his wounds Saturday in New York, police and hospital officials reported. He was shot Feb. 21. (NYT)

The first game to a chess match between Garry Kasparov and Viktor Sisyov of the Soviet Union to determine a challenger to the world champion, Anatoli Karpov, ended in a draw after the 33d move Saturday in Vilnius, Lithuania. (AP)

The Chinese vice foreign minister, Qian Qichen, arrived in Moscow Sunday for a fourth round of talks on normalizing relations with the Soviet Union, Soviet radio reported. (AP)

President Gaafar Nimeiri of Sudan denied reports that Sudan had requested weapons from the United States to fight a growing rebellion in southern Sudan, the official news agency SUNA said Saturday. Vice President Omar el-Tayeb said last Monday that the United States had agreed to airlift military supplies to Sudan within a few days, but the State Department said no decision had been made. (AP)

Ronald Webster, whose rebellion 17 years ago prompted a British invasion of the tiny Caribbean island of Anguilla, was voted out as the colony's chief minister on Saturday following early elections. The Anguilla National Alliance of Emile Gumbs won 50 percent of the vote, 10 percent for the Anguilla People's Party of Mr. Webster. (Reuters)

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## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Grape Growers Get No Aid on Imports

The U.S. wine industry has suffered another setback in its effort to stem the flow of inexpensive French and Italian table wines into the country.

American grape growers had filed a petition maintaining that they had been unfairly injured by subsidized European imports, which have captured a third of the market for wines priced under \$6 a bottle. But the plea was rejected last week by the U.S. International Trade Commission, which said there was no "reasonable indication" of harm to the industry.

Last month, the Cabinet Council on Commerce and Trade rejected the industry's appeal for legislation to force Europe to open its markets to American wines or face import barriers. The Reagan administration opposes such a move, fearing it would incite retaliation against U.S. farm products.

### Notes on People

Maureen Reagan has received a vote of confidence from her father, President Ronald Reagan, after a conservative leader portrayed her as a traitor. Miss Reagan has been working to line up women's support for her father although she differs strongly with him on



Maureen Reagan

the Equal Rights Amendment and some other feminist issues. Terry Dolan, head of the National Conservative Political Action Committee, won applause from fellow conservatives when he suggested that "we muzzle Maureen Reagan" and added: "Maureen Reagan is the type of person who in the middle of a war would go out and shoot our wounded." Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said that the president, White House officials and campaign aides "are completely satisfied" with Miss Reagan's work.

Among last week's visitors to the historic homes of Natchez, Mississippi, were members of the Scottish nobility. Eager to learn how to keep the carpets clean while attracting more paying visitors were the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Roxburghe, the Earl of Hopetoun, Lord Strathmore and Lady Strathmore, who open their own mansions and castles to the public.

Charles Beckwith, who led the April 1980 effort to rescue 53 American hostages in Iran, says "there were probably two reasons for the failure" of the

mission. "I think the first one was we had a bad machine," he said. "But it was the only helicopter at the time that could travel the distance that we needed to go. And I think the second reason was that we didn't have the right cut of cloth in pilots to fly these machines. We wanted people who would take a great deal of risk, who were not worried about their careers, who were daredevil pilots."

### Astronauts Practice To Shoot at Stars

The 14 American astronauts scheduled to fly the next three space shuttle flights are being trained to help film the first feature-length movie shot on location in space.

The crews will have 20,000 feet (about 6,100 meters) of film and a story board outlining each flight's "targets of opportunity."

For flight 41-C in April, for example, the story board lists two prime scenes: the first retrieval and repair of a satellite, and the deployment of a Long Duration Exposure Facility, the largest object yet launched from the shuttle. On flight 41-E the astronauts will be able to shoot a 100-foot-high solar array experiment and Judith Resnick's experiences as the second American woman in space. Flight 41-G will feature a space walk by Kathy Sullivan, the first female astronaut to walk in space.

### Ambulance Delay Brings Lawsuit

Larry Boff, who had trouble getting an ambulance for his dying stepmother, has sued the city of Dallas for \$300,000 in damages. City-recorded tapes of his calls for help show a nurse-dispatcher, Billie Myrick, persisting in asking to speak to Lillian Boff, although Mr. Boff and his roommate told the nurse that the 60-year-old woman was incoherent, having trouble breathing, and could not talk. An ambulance was sent after the men, in a second call, told Miss Myrick the woman had just died. Mrs. Boff was later pronounced dead of heart disease.

The Dallas Fire Department, which operates the ambulance service, initially described the incident as isolated. Later, department officials confirmed that Miss Myrick was criticized for refusing to dispatch an ambulance in a similar case, a month earlier.

### Many Refugees Stay On West Coast

The West Coast states have at least one thing in common: They are magnets for Southeast Asian refugees. California and Washington are among the top three states in refugee population (Texas is the other), and Oregon is also a popular home for the displaced people.

Many of the immigrants rely on public assistance, and this has angered local taxpayers. In California, officials estimate that more than 100,000 Southeast Asian refugees who speak no English and have no marketable job skills appear to be locked into the state welfare system.



Three FBI agents, in dark outfits, disarm a man pretending to hold a woman hostage.

## FBI Showcases Hostage Rescue Unit For Olympics, Political Conventions

By Evan Maxwell and Ronald J. Ostrow  
Los Angeles Times Service

QUANTICO, Virginia — The FBI has showcased its capability to rescue hostages with minimum loss of life in a dramatic demonstration intended to frighten terrorists away from the Los Angeles Olympic Games and from the national political conventions this summer.

In one demonstration conducted in complete darkness, members of the agency's 50-person Hostage Rescue Team showed off their "survival shooting" ability, firing a dozen rounds of ammunition into two target figures placed less than a yard from a team leader, Danney O. Coulson, and from the assistant director of the FBI, Oliver B. Revell.

In another demonstration on the snow-covered fields of the FBI National Academy here, the team used specially formulated explosives to blow holes in walls. It also showed how it can provide emergency medical assistance to hostages, terrorists and team members.

William H. Webster, the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said the team's main goal is to "save as many lives as possible." The team is considered to be a civilian counterpart of the U.S. military's Delta Blue Light Team, the elite unit that organized the unsuccessful attempt to rescue American hostages in Iran in April 1980.

It is also similar to counterterrorism units in other Western countries and has trained with the British Special Air Services and West Germany's GSG-9 team.

Mr. Webster said that the FBI team, which became operational in September, was created because a gap existed between the SWAT teams of states, localities and the FBI, and military units such as the Delta Team. SWAT stands for Special Weapons and Tactics.

Mr. Webster said that elements of the team will be deployed at the Louisiana World Exposition in New Orleans, a six-month event that begins May 12, and at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco and the Republican National Convention in Dallas this summer.

The entire team is expected to be deployed in Los Angeles for the Olympics, which begin July 28. Experts on terrorism consider the Olympics a prime stage for some sort of terrorist attack.

The two-hour demonstration

Friday included the storming of a mock bank occupied by rifle-bearing "terrorists," and the rescue of a prominent "hostage" being held in a labyrinthine building known as a shooting house.

The storming of the bank began when eight rescue team members rappelled into hiding places around the building. Camouflaged snipers, using rifles custom-made for each of them, "killed" two dummies representing terrorists. At the same time, the eight-man unit captured a man who was about to execute a mock hostage.

The team used explosive charges to blow holes in doors without injuring the occupants of adjacent rooms. A simulated firefight with the "terrorists" ensued.

The team's equipment included night-vision goggles, sophisticated H&K 9mm submachine guns made in West Germany, and other gear designed by counterterrorism units in West Germany, France, the Netherlands and Britain.

Mr. Coulson, the team leader, said the team is under orders to use violent tactics only after hostage negotiations and other approaches have been exhausted.

He said that the team's 49 men and one woman are experienced FBI agents who train for their rescue team duties half-time and otherwise are general investigators at

the agency's Washington field office. He himself is an 18-year veteran of the agency.

The woman is one of five staff members on the team and will not be used on a hostage rescue mission because of "physical requirements," Mr. Coulson said.

All team members have been subjected to a rigorous selection and training process that stresses maturity, physical strength, agility and flexibility, he added.

The decision to display the team's capabilities was a difficult one, FBI officials said. They were concerned about disclosing tactics that might aid terrorists and about "triggering some unbalanced individual out there into trying to take us on." But the demonstration was finally approved because both FBI and other law enforcement officials believed the show of force might serve as a deterrent.

Behind the display of sophisticated weaponry and choreographed tactics remained a sensitive political question of coordinating anti-terrorism efforts at the Los Angeles Games. Mr. Revell declined comment when asked about a two-page memorandum that outlines areas of cooperation between the FBI and the Los Angeles Police Department. The contents of the memorandum have not been released.

## 'Coyotes' Prowl U.S.-Mexican Border When River Is High, They Carry Hundreds Across Illegally

By Richard J. Meislin  
New York Times Service

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico — When the weather dries up here, so does business for Aniseto and his friends, a group of men for whom wet means work.

Aniseto, a short, powerful 38-year-old with a mustache and a big smile, makes his money by taking Mexicans piggyback across the Rio Bravo from here to El Paso, Texas.

When the weather is wet and the river is tricky, he and his fellow "coyotes" can make about \$47 in a three-hour workday, exceptional pay by Juarez standards. By comparison, a worker in one of Ciudad Juarez's assembly plants earns \$28 for a 45-hour week.

But this time of year the Rio Bravo, known on the U.S. side of the border as the Rio Grande, dwindles to the force of a lazy, muddy country creek. Just about anybody with a decent pair of jogging shoes, a good sense of balance and a sharp eye for "la Migra" — the U.S. Border Patrol — can make it from Ciudad Juarez to El Paso without help in about two minutes by skipping across the rocks that jut from the water.

"When the water is up to here," Aniseto explained, pointing to his knees, "and there are holes, that's when you make money."

His face lit up in recognition and he called out to a tall, hefty woman wearing a red sweater, a scarf and running shoes. "Hola, señora! Are you going to cross? A few moments later, Aniseto was in the water with the woman on his back, and within a few minutes both were on U.S. soil.

There is little fear of the Border Patrol. When a patrol van approaches, whistles and shouts can be heard up and down the shoreline and the river traffic halts; as soon as the patrol passes, it begins again. The one van that came by during a recent 90-minute period, drove right past two Mexicans clambering up the El Paso riverbank and went on its way.

On days of heavy traffic — El Paso-bound on Mondays and Tuesdays and Ciudad Juarez-bound on Fridays — about 300 Mexicans come to a point on the parched, rocky riverbank to avail themselves of the coyotes' services.

"They pay what they can," said Javier, another coyote. "Some give you 50 pesos" — about 30 cents — "some give you \$10."

Along the airport road into Ciudad Juarez are dozens of signs saying "Yonke," a newly coined word

that is pronounced like the English word "junk." The signs are far more numerous than the billboards calling on the people of Ciudad Juarez to protect the Spanish language and are apparently paid greater attention.

Yonke is big business here. Automobiles and scrap metal of every description are piled high, to be stripped for parts or resold to the metal foundries in Chihuahua.

It was to one of these yonke yards that a Juarez resident not long ago sold a lead canister that turned out to contain pellets of radioactive cobalt-60. The pellets ended up scattered through the scrap, which was sold to a foundry. Radioactive metal products, from structural steel bars to table bases, have been turning up ever since.

"People got pretty nervous when U.S. Army helicopters started flying overhead," said a Ciudad Juarez resident. Things calmed down a bit when it turned out they were only trying to detect the source of the radiation.

The main incentive for the illegal transit across the Rio Bravo, both for the coyotes and the people they serve, is financial.

"I only do this when I don't have work," said Javier, 35, who has held jobs as a construction worker and carpenter. "The people go over like this because they have to put food on the table, and they can make there in a day what they would make here in a week."

"Besides," he added with a grin, "it's faster."

Just how much faster can be grasped only by visiting the offices of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service at the bridge connecting Ciudad Juarez and El Paso. Americans are waved right through. But Mexicans who try to enter the country legally endure a level of bureaucratic delay and rudeness that most U.S. citizens seldom experience. It comes as a shock even to the Mexicans, whose legendary bureaucratic inefficiency is at least tempered somewhat by politeness.

On a recent morning, four lanes of traffic were closed and cars and trucks were backed up for more than an hour behind the El Paso checkpoint. In the offices of the immigration service, the plastic seats were filled with dozens of anxious Mexicans. They were waiting to be reviewed by the handful of officials, passing the time by reading and rereading the signs that say, "Don't lean on the railing — be seated," "No smoking" and "Fill out your form like this."

One Mexican traveler, bearing a permanent U.S. visa in his passport, explained that he had a plane to catch in an hour and was told by an agent that "it won't be long." When the hour slid by and the flight was missed, the agent, reminded of her statement, said coldly, "I never promised you anything."

The problem, the agent explained later, is simple: "There are a lot of them and not enough of us."

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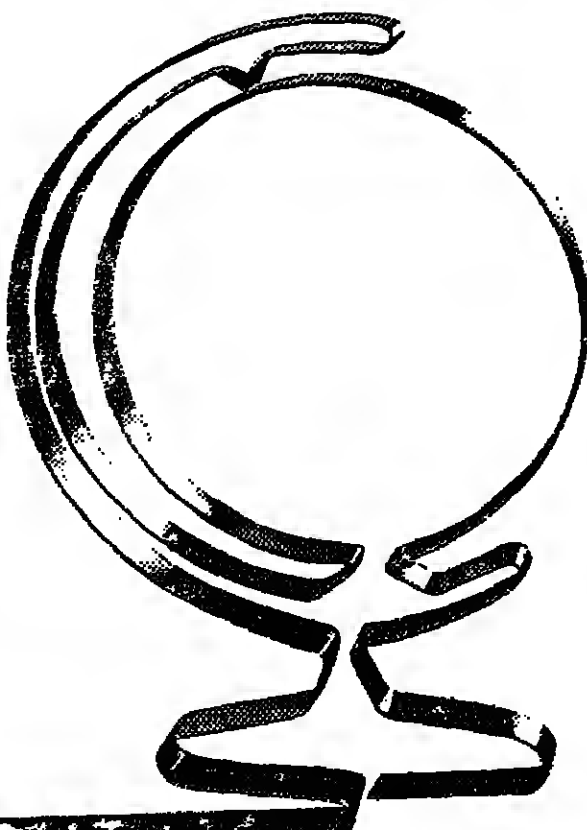
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### Grenadians File 580 Claims for Invasion Damages

The Associated Press  
ST. GEORGE'S, Grenada — Grenadians have filed 580 claims seeking about \$100 million in damages for losses caused by the U.S. invasion last year, a government official said Friday.

U.S. authorities have refused to compensate Grenada for damage caused by the actual combat, which lasted only a few days after the Oct. 25 invasion that ousted a radical military junta and more than 700 Cubans. The Americans have said they would pay for noncombat damages.

U.S. authorities have paid about \$40,000 in damage claims, according to Thelma Phillips, Grenada's chief social and community development officer.

She said the damage claims were for property damaged or destroyed during or after the invasion, including such minor damage as broken doors and windows of houses.

The \$100-million figure for claims filed so far is based on insurance company surveys and other sources, she added.

### South Korea Rejects North's Plan for Talks

SEOUL — South Korea has again rejected a North Korean proposal for tripartite talks with the United States and renewed a call for direct dialogue between the two Koreas.

Prime Minister Chin Il-son on Saturday called the North's proposal "a deception aimed at covering up their terrorism," a reference to the October bomb attack in Rangoon, Burma, in which 17 South Koreans, including four visiting cabinet ministers, were killed.

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## González Remains Dissatisfied With Paris View of Boat Attack

**United Press International**  
MADRID — Prime Minister Felipe González of France says the French Navy gunfire last week on two Spanish fishing boats had provoked only "a passing storm" in relations. But the Spanish prime minister, Felipe González, says the incident, in which nine fishermen were injured, is still unresolved.

In addition, protests of Wednesday's shooting continued Saturday.

In Madrid, demonstrators shouted hostile slogans in front of the French Embassy, and in the border town of Irún, a French-registered truck was set afire.

In the Breton port of Lorient Saturday, a judge indicted the operators of the two boats on charges related to fishing in an unauthorized area.

Mr. Maury, who is also mayor of Lille, had arrived in Madrid Friday to attend meetings of the World Federation of Sister Cities.

He had lunch with Mr. González on Saturday.

In a statement at the French Embassy on Saturday shortly before leaving Madrid, Mr. Maury said that he and Mr. González had "talked of the deplorable incident."

"We talked to each other frankly," he said. "But above all we talked about the means and procedures that would allow such painful incidents to be avoided in the future."

The incident occurred in a restricted zone more than 100 miles (160 kilometers) off the French coast. Two of the nine fishermen injured in the shooting were seriously hurt. One had his leg amputated.

Mr. Maury said the shooting, which France has defended as in accordance with international law, "is a passing storm between Spain and France."

But Mr. González, in a separate news conference, said Mr. Maury saw the incident only through the eyes of the French government.

"Independently of the considerations about possible violations committed by the Spanish fishermen, which do have importance, the Spanish government reiterates once again that it cannot accept the use of force that can endanger people's lives or their physical integrity," Mr. González said.

"It seems to us that the means taken by the French Navy were disproportionate to the possible violations. The Spanish government will follow this matter until it is totally clarified," he added.

Before Mr. Maury arrived at the French Embassy Saturday, 100 demonstrators chanted anti-French slogans outside the building and waved banners that compared the French military with ETA, the Basque separatist group.

On Friday, members of rightist groups threw garbage, rocks and excrement at the building.

In Irún, near the French border, protesters set fire to a truck with French registration plates. The driver was not injured. Fishermen also kept up their protests.

In Lorient, the operators of the Spanish boats were indicted on charges of fishing in a forbidden zone and refusing an order to halt.

Marino Solabarrieta Prieto, 31, captain of the Valle de Atrondo, also was indicted on charges of trying to ram one of the French Navy craft, a charge that could bring him up to 10 years in prison.

Mr. Prieto and Javier Aldazabal Bilbao, 46, commander of the Burgoa Mundi, were freed pending trial Thursday in a Lorient court.



Students kept an overnight vigil at the shrine of the Black Madonna of Czestochowa, Poland's most revered icon, to demand the right to display religious symbols in schools.

## Thousands of Polish Students Gather To Protest Against Ban on Crucifixes

**By John Kifner**  
*New York Times Service*

WARSAW — Several thousand young people demanding the right to display crucifixes in schools gathered over the weekend for prayers at Poland's most revered Roman Catholic icon, the Black Madonna of Czestochowa.

A Polish bishop called the situation "the war on the cross."

In the capital, meanwhile, the church's chief acting administrator, Archbishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, was to meet with authorities to discuss a government order requiring the removal of crucifixes from school classrooms and hospitals.

Neither the Communist authorities nor the Catholic hierarchy had any comment on the talks.

The dispute will be another problem for the Polish prime minister, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, when he returns in several days from an extended trip to South America.

He already faces an unusual challenge to his authority by parishioners in the industrial Warsaw suburb of Ursus, who have protested his transfer of a priest, the Rev. Mieczyslaw Nowak, to a rural post.

Mr. Nowak has publicly supported the banned trade union, Solidarity. (Hunger strikers resumed on Sunday a fast in favor of Mr. Nowak, United Press International reported.)

Parishioners in Ursus accused Cardinal Glemp of yielding to government pressure when he transferred Mr. Nowak.

[Four men and three women moved into the church sanctuary and announced they were resuming a fast begun last month, UPI said.]

On Wednesday, officials of the agricultural college, which is near Garwolin, ordered the indefinite closing of the school, where the students, backed by their parents, local priests and the region's bishop, had been protesting the ban on crucifixes.

About 500 students from the Garwolin region arrived in Czestochowa in the middle of the night and were admitted by monks into the Jasna Gora Monastery, where the icon of the Black Madonna, believed to have miraculous powers to protect the nation, is kept.

A monastery spokesman said that about 25 groups of young pilgrims from around the country arrived during the day, swelling the crowd for Mass in the Chapel of the Black Madonna to about 3,000.

**Gasoline Rations Cut**  
A 20-percent cutback in gasoline rations will go into effect April 1, limiting most motorists to 36 liters (9.36 gallons) of fuel a month, the Polish Press Agency said Saturday, according to United Press International.

The authorities blame a 700 percent rise in the number of private automobiles since 1970 for shortages, but fuel supplies from the Soviet Union have declined by one-third since 1975.

**Canada Rejects Ban on Seal Hunt**  
*The Associated Press*  
OTTAWA — The Canadian government has rejected a proposal from the Canadian Sealers' Association that there be a formal government ban on killing seal pups, which have not been bountied since 1982.

The sealers asked Thursday for a government moratorium on the hunt for the pups of harp and hooded seals, hoping publicity would get across the point that sealers no longer are clubbing 180,000 pups to death each year.

Fisheries Minister Pierre DeBane said Friday that a moratorium was not needed because the fishermen have already stopped killing pups and it would mean giving in to people who are trying to mount international boycotts of Canadian fish products because of the seal hunt.

**2 Czechoslovaks Flee To Austria in Biplane**  
*The Associated Press*  
VIENNA — Two Czechoslovak citizens have escaped across the Austrian border aboard a Soviet-built Antonov biplane. They flew below radar detection levels and landed at Vienna's main airport, the Interior Ministry announced Sunday.

Police and ministry officials refused to provide further details on either the two refugees or their escape on Saturday. They have asked for political asylum and will be sent to the Traiskirchen refugee camp south of here.

**Bombing in South Africa**  
*United Press International*  
JOHANNESBURG — A bombing at a gas depot Sunday set fire to tanks and thousands of gallons of fuel, police said. The outlawed African National Congress was suspected in the attack, which occurred in Ermelo, 120 miles (190 kilometers) east of Johannesburg. No injuries were reported.

## Mandela Rejects Offer By South Africa to Leave Jail to Live in Homeland

**By Allister Sparks**  
*Washington Post Service*

JOHANNESBURG — Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black leader, has rejected an offer to release him into the "homeland" of Transkei and has said he will "not accept any offer of release by the South African government," his lawyer says.

The terms of the rejection mean that Mr. Mandela will refuse anything less than an unconditional release, the lawyer, Ismail Ayob, said Saturday.

This virtually rules out the possibility that South Africa will free the 65-year-old leader of the pro-black African National Congress.

Mr. Mandela has served 21 years of a life sentence for plotting the overthrow of white minority rule.

Mr. Ayob said Mr. Mandela rejects the government's policy of apportioning small blocks of territory as continually independent homelands for the country's black majority.

Mr. Mandela would not stay in a homeland under any circumstances, Mr. Ayob said, and if the government were to seek a formula for his release by banishing him to a homeland like Transkei he would defy the order and leave.

"He would return to Johannesburg immediately," Mr. Ayob said.

This point was made in response to speculation that the government might use such a formula if Mr. Mandela rejected its offer.

The government is believed to want to release him to boost the image of reform that it is trying to project to the rest of the world.

Observers agree, however, that an unconditional release is too much for officials to contemplate.

Mr. Ayob added that Mr. Mandela had reaffirmed his allegiance to the African National Congress and his belief in the Freedom Charter, a declaration of human rights



Nelson Mandela

issued by a multiracial "Congress of the People" that the black nationalist group organized in 1961. The ANC was outlawed in 1960.

The offer to release Mr. Mandela followed a request to the government by Transkei's president, Kaiser D. Matanzima.

The request also applied to two other prominent congress members, Walter Sisulu and Govan Mbeki, who are imprisoned with Mr. Mandela.

According to friends of the Mandela family, South Africa's ceremonial president, Marais Viljoen, replied by saying the release could be arranged provided the men agreed to remain in Transkei.

Mr. Matanzima then asked Mr. Mandela's wife, Winnie, who lives under a restriction order in the remote village of Brandfontein, to convey the offer to her husband in Cape Town's Pollsmoor prison.

Mrs. Mandela did so on Friday. She reported the response to the family's lawyer afterward.

## South Africa Says It's Set To Confer With SWAPO

*Reuters*

CAPE TOWN — South Africa said Sunday that it is willing to take part in a peace conference on South-West Africa attended by the South-West African People's Organization, with which it has been fighting for 17 years.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha, in a statement, named the following groups as parties to such talks: the governments of South Africa and Angola; SWAPO; the Multi-Party Conference, a political grouping in South-West Africa that does not include SWAPO; and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a guerrilla movement fighting the Angolan government.

Mr. Botha said South Africa was "willing to take part in the conference without any condition, except the realization of peace."

"The time has come for the leaders of southern Africa to resolve their differences themselves," he said.

SWAPO and South African representatives last met at a conference in Geneva, at UN-sponsored talks aimed at securing a cease-fire in South-West Africa, which is also known as Namibia. Those talks ended in failure in January 1981.

SWAPO guerrillas have been fighting for the past 17 years for independence in Namibia, which South Africa administers in defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for the territory's independence.

Continued efforts to bring about a UN-sponsored independence settlement for Namibia have foundered.

**Bombing in South Africa**  
*United Press International*  
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dered over South Africa's stance that an estimated 25,000 Cuban troops leave Angola.

Angola says the Cubans needed to defend the country against the UNITA guerrillas, which have South African backing.

Mr. Botha's offer followed recent signs that South Africa is taking a more conciliatory attitude toward its black neighbors.

Last month it agreed to a cease-fire with Angola to coincide with withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola. The troops are believed to have occupied the region since December 1981, although South Africa denies this.

**Chinese Save 8 Giant Pandas**  
*The Associated Press*  
BEIJING — Eight giant pandas have been saved from starvation in a government-sponsored effort to protect them during a bamboo famine in central China, according to an official report.

Dong Zhiyong, vice minister of forestry, said Friday, "We must not be too optimistic about the future of the giant panda, but neither must we lose heart," according to a report by Xinhua.

He was quoted as saying that nine pandas had been found dead from old age or disease but that rescue workers had taken eight to special reserves in Sichuan province since last September.

An estimated 1,000 giant pandas survive in remote bamboo forests in China, and about 300 to 400 are threatened by this winter's shortage of bamboo, their staple diet, according to the government. The bamboo plants are entering a rare flowering cycle, after which they die.

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## INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE POSITIONS

Published every Monday, this is a compilation of senior positions published in the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE and other selected publications. Comments concerning this feature can be addressed to Max Ferrero in Paris.

POSITION	SALARY	EMPLOYER	LOCAT.	QUALIFICATIONS	CONTACT	Source
NATIONAL SALES MANAGER	High	Computer Software Products	Europe	Proven high-performance sales record with major computer processing and computer systems; exp. Eng.	Tony Riley, Summit Consulting Group Ltd., 35 Piccadilly, London W1N 8PA.	INT. 1-3-84
INTERNATIONAL MANAGEMENT	In excess of \$20,000	Restaurants		Proven record in sales & project mgmt.; 20 yrs. exp. 30% exp. + exp.	The Recruitment Executive, 65 Fleet St., London EC4P 4AL.	INT. 1-3-84
INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS REPRESENTATIVE		The State of Wisconsin	Frankfurt	Executive-level exp. in Eng., exp. with plant location, plant managers, cross licensing & resource investment, Eng. exp.	David Stratton, 123 West Washington Ave., P.O. Box 7870, Madison, Wisconsin 53701.	INT. 1-3-84
UN CHIEF DE ZONE Indo-U.S.A.		Laboratoires Reims	Lyon	High. assignment exp.; min. 2 yrs. exp. services export; Fr. Eng. + Am. or Esp.; 20+ 50% voyages.	Brighton Rogers, Laboratoires Reims, 20 Rue de la Libération, 69118 Saint-Jay-Lyon, France.	1-3-84
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MARKETING OFFICER		Chess	Geneva	Swiss nat. or parent; min. 3 yrs. exp.; profile of dynamic private banker; fluent in 3 nat. of Eng., Fr., Span., Ital. & Greek.	Roger Bates, Chess Management Bank, 63 Rue de la Harpe, 1204 Geneva, Tel.: 022/25 3555.	INT. 1-3-84
Important Position in Southeast Asia		Large French Pharmaceutical Group	Philippines	Extensive exp. in pharmaceutical business in Southeast Asia; annual 40% inv. & tech. mgmt.	Ref. No. 518-115652, Publications, CH-1211 Geneva.	INT. 1-3-84

مركز الأخبار



# Subjects Offer Africa to Leave in Homeland



## Milan's Big-Bucks Story And the Palazzo Game

Entrepreneurs Turning Elsewhere For Infusion of Creativity in Design

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

MILAN — Money, money, money. Milan is all about money. And the latest trend is the palazzo trend.

Milan has become a huge money-making machine and designers have become multimillionaires, changing palazzo the way Americans change cars.

Giorgio Armani has left his 18th-century, frescoed palazzo to his sales staff, while he and his studio have moved to a five-story building with underground rooms in lacquered gray that look like the tomb of Tutankhamen.

Also Pirelli and Mariuccia Mandelli (she designs the Krizia line) have moved into what he calls "our temporary palazzo," 17th century and also frescoed, until their permanent one, across the street, is ready.

Gianni Versace also carries on business in splendor, although his quarters look more like the Roman Forum, complete with statues. He has outgrown them and is moving into the Rizzoli publishing tycoon's former house.

The fashion empires are becoming so complex that they belong to the financial pages, and the designers so busy making money that the creative juices seem to be drying up a bit these days. That is exactly the opposite situation as the one in Paris and in London, where creativity is exploding and commercial structures are weak.

So Milanese entrepreneurs have gone back to an old formula, calling on Paris talent to inject some life into what Malcolm McLaren, a former partner in World's End boutique of London, once called "a big, bland scene."

The latest to be brought in is Thierry Mugler, whose collection, Altair, will be first shown on a runway this season.

Foreign buyers, who keep coming to Milan in droves, feel that having supported the Italians all along, they cannot afford to drop them. Besides, they have built a solid following around them.

All of which explains the mood at the Milan fashion fairs with their big-business overtones. Gianfranco Ferré, for one, showed signs of strain in this mega-bucks town. A designer with distinct talent, he climbed to the top in four short years during which he built up a \$35-million empire and opened 100 boutiques around the world. In June, he will launch a small collection of evening clothes. Sunday night, he threw a black-tie party for 400 for the launching of his first perfume.

His fast rise and diversification are a credit to his talent but also account for a certain slowing down in the collection he showed Sunday morning, opening the week of fashion collections.

He is a master at chic, nonchalant clothes that look rich without trying. His best ideas were satin, quilted linings and trimmings on long, overpowering coats, and unusual fabric mixtures, such as knits with satin strips and suede insets. The three-quarter coat was an important story, the best one being the satin quilted one with wide beaver trimmings.

He showed both a strict, classic line, with long, masculine coats over flared pants, and a more feminine one — bloused sweaters and chemises, many of them worn over pants.

Other news included shearing, with the fur outside and the leather inside; three-quarter cashmere cardigans edged with squirrel, and oversized white, men's weskits worn with short skirts and tweed jackets. Flannel, often striped, was a favorite fabric and so were big blanket plaids.

The Missonis have invented a three-dimensional cashmere jacquard, which is said to be a revolution in the industry. It was developed by Rosita Missoni and her son, Luca, 25, who works on a computer. This comes as no surprise because the Missonis have elevated knitwear to a fine art and have been an inspiration for decades. They are now reaping the results of their work with a huge following, a new boutique on Madison Avenue in New York and a new factory near Milan.



Ferre's big blanket plaid coat over gray flannel pantsuit.

At Mario Valentino's there was an abrupt change as the house went from Armani to Versace for its design. The look, which used to be very pastel and snail, has suddenly become strong and macho, with aggressive leather treatment.

For Versace, leather is a natural, and he thinks nothing of pleating, draping and generally mistreating it. The result is unusually controlled with very notes — such as a coat with wide lapels and a waist, which is turning up everywhere, was carried out in bright blue leather.

The best suit was the black leather one, with short cropped jacket and a long fuchsia sweater over a short skirt. But the full-length strapless black-leather dresses, buttoned in back with rhinestone buttons, was on the risqué, where's-the-whip? side.

Similar postcards were sent to President Ronald Reagan and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany. They urged a halt to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's deployment of U.S. intermediate-range nuclear weapons in Europe and a renouncing of first use of nuclear weapons.

"We in Britain share your horror of war," Mrs. Thatcher wrote. "That is why our first priority is to avoid the possibility of it ever happening."

The Atlantic alliance "does not threaten you," she said. "It threatens no one. It is a purely defensive alliance. None of our weapons — nuclear or conventional — will ever be used except in response to attack."

Next to Mrs. Thatcher's letter, the newspaper printed a rebuttal, headlined "You don't vote for peace with cruise missiles," by Valentina Terezhkova, the cosmonaut. Miss Terezhkova said Mrs. Thatcher was insincere in saying she was working for peace.

## Soviet Paper Prints Letter By Thatcher

United Press International  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A Soviet newspaper has published a letter from Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, together with a rebuttal by the Soviet Union's first woman cosmonaut.

Komsomolskaya Pravda, the newspaper of the Communist Youth League, published the letter Saturday at the request of the British government.

Mrs. Thatcher sent the letter to the newspaper and to 30 Soviet citizens Feb. 29, giving them assurances that the Western alliance would never commit an act of war unless it was attacked first. She was responding to more than 34,000 postcards out of Komsomolskaya Pravda and sent to her.

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## British Study Group Says U.S. Allies Should Do More Outside Europe

By Drew Middleton  
New York Times Service

LONDON — A nine-member British panel has suggested that Britain and other NATO nations should do more to share U.S. military burdens outside northwest Europe.

The panel, in a recent report issued here, said a situation had arisen in which alliance nations were "more or less convinced that somebody, somehow, should be doing more to protect their interests" in the Gulf, the Indian Ocean and Africa.

The panel, known as the British Atlantic Committee and led by Lord Cattermole, marshal of the Royal Air Force, included several military and political figures, now retired, who shaped British and NATO strategy in the past. Their report, "Diminishing the Nuclear Threat: NATO's Defense and New Technology," is the latest in a spate of proposals on both sides of the Atlantic for the re-examination and revision of alliance strategy.

The report noted that Britain had organized the 5th Airborne Brigade for operations outside Europe and suggested that the concept be further developed in consultation with the European allies. It suggested that such consultations could win the support of other NATO allies for the use of the brigade or the Royal Navy and RAF in crises outside Europe.

The panel said Britain must give its European allies "firmer assurance of reinforcement" by reserves should war occur on the Continent and must correct the fact that Britain is one of the few alliance members that has not provided for civil defense.

On another question, the panel said it had concluded that NATO's strategy of a flexible military response, which envisions a gradual

transition from conventional to nuclear forces if necessary, was no longer credible. The West, by investment in high-technology weapons, could form a more credible, nonnuclear defense against a Soviet invasion of Western Europe, it added.

Since November, a rethinking of NATO's political and military structure has enlivened debates in European parliaments. The military has played a major role by suggesting ways to expand Europe's conventional arms and manpower.

NATO strategy has been debated for several years. The British contribution is considered unusual because the panel includes not only military men but also civilians who have guided military policy. The panel said that NATO's conventional forces were not adequate to halt an attack by Warsaw Pact forces and that there was thus the probability that the Western alliance would have to resort to nuclear weapons soon after an attack.

The panel members asked whether "the forward location of nuclear warheads any longer makes either military or political sense" in Europe. Warsaw Pact forces, they said, could destroy many of these early in a battle and deployment of the weapons could present NATO with the choice either to "use them or lose them."

The solution, as the panel saw it, is the use of new weapons that reflect the West's technological lead, which, "if properly exploited, can advance our ability to meet the threat of numerically superior forces and so advance local deterrence."

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## Crimean Tatar Is Again Sentenced Because of Nationalist Activities

By Theodore Shabad  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Crimean Tatar nationalist who has spent most of his adult life in Soviet prisons or in exile was sentenced to a sixth term of detention in Tashkent last month.

The Tatar, Mustafa Dzheniev, 39, was accused of having engaged in anti-Soviet agitation and maintaining links with Tatar nationalist groups abroad. The length and nature of the latest sentence were not made public.

According to an account of the trial, published Feb. 17 in the Tashkent newspaper Pravda Vostoka, Mr. Dzheniev had been in contact with a New York resident, Mehmet Seydiyar of Queens, whom the Soviet paper identified as a former writer for a pro-Nazi Tatar newspaper called Azad Krym, or Free Crimea.

The Tashkent newspaper said

Mr. Dzheniev had sent a telegram to Mr. Seydiyar congratulating him on his 70th birthday and voicing hopes for the attainment of "common goals."

The Soviet account of Mr. Dzheniev's trial did not specify the objectives of his efforts. He has been campaigning for the right of the Crimean Tatars to return to their homeland in the Crimean Peninsula on the Black Sea, from which Stalin deported about 200,000 people to the Tashkent area in Central Asia in 1944 on charges of having collaborated with the German occupation forces in World War II.

The Crimean Tatars were one of several non-Russian ethnic groups uprooted from their homeland on similar charges.

All of these groups have since been absolved of any mass collaboration with the German occupation army, and most of them, except the Crimean Tatars and the Volga Ger-

mans, have been permitted to return to their homelands, where their autonomous areas have been restored.

The Soviet government exonerated the Crimean Tatars in 1967 but did not restore their prewar Crimean autonomous republic, which was made part of the Ukraine in 1954. Most Tatar place names in the Crimea have been changed to Russian names, and the peninsula is settled mainly by Russians and Ukrainians. The Crimean Tatars are no longer officially recognized as a distinct ethnic group separate from other Tatars.

Mr. Dzheniev's efforts received wide publicity abroad in April 1976 when Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and rights advocate, and his wife, Yelena G. Bonner, traveled to Omsk in Siberia to Mr. Dzheniev's fourth trial. The Sakharovs became involved in a scuffle with policemen who sought to remove them from the Omsk courtroom.

## Uganda Starts Joint Ventures With Asians

The Associated Press

NAIROBI — Four Asian-owned companies seized by Idi Amin's regime when he expelled most Asian residents in 1972 have become joint ventures with shares held by the original proprietor and the Ugandan government, Radio Uganda has reported.

The state radio, in a broadcast monitored here, said Saturday that the certificates or charters for the four companies, which are the first to be approved under Uganda's 1982 Expropriated Properties Act, were signed by President Milton Obote and handed over to Mahendra Mehta, head of one of the biggest Asian industrial families before being expelled.

Mr. Amin, who came to power in a 1971 coup and was overthrown after an invasion by Tanzania in 1979, expelled virtually all of the east African country's 70,000 Asians in 1972 and declared their property "Africanized."

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

(Continued From Page 6)  
at best unsuccessful approach to arms control and reducing international tension. Senator Hart proposes STOP — strategic talks on prevention of nuclear war — designed to develop communication links, accident-avoidance plans and confidence-building measures that for once would aim at the roots rather than at the mathematics of the nuclear problem.

A little more detailed reporting on the specific ideas being floated by the candidates would, I think, go a long way in helping the voters decide who would make the best president in 1984.

JOEL FREID,  
Tours, France.

Regarding the column "The Party Lines Control of Its Selection Process" (March 6) by David S. Broder: Mr. Broder should not be so swift to describe the efforts of Gary Hart supporters in the past tense. The "baby boomers," including those who once were long hair, might be able to turn the tables yet on the entrenched apparatus of the Democratic Party.

Dynamism is a state of mind, dependent on an active and creative exterior environment. Subjugate it by the application of narrow-minded conceptions catering to special interests, and many minds turn to a state of sluggishness. The inner riches of the Democratic Party are not dynamic enough.

If the upper party echelons regain control of this process of selection, voters — those who decide that it is worth voting — will again be faced with selecting "the lesser of two evils." Instead, let the popular candidate present himself as the alternative in November.

CHARLES F. de TRENCH JR.,  
Paris.

Grenada and elsewhere, it is heartening to learn that "some intelligence officials have noted Mexico's proximity to the United States."

W.M. JOHNSTON,  
Glasgow.

### Abbey Between Armies

Regarding the report "Pax and Forgiveness Prevail at Montecassino" (March 2) by Henry Kamm:

The Allied bombing of the abbey is a story wholly distorted by Herbert Bloch's pamphlet, which is on sale within the abbey precincts. He blames the Allied generals who ordered the bombing. He forgets the man — Benito Mussolini — who with his fellow Fascists brought a prosperous and potentially neutral country into a disastrous war.

It is an unfortunate fact which Mr. Bloch must by now realize — although he has made no effort to correct his words — that whether it be an automobile or an abbey which has the misfortune to be situated between two opposing armies, it is likely to become a wreck within a short space of time. Furthermore, the prime duty of generals is to protect their troops.

The divisional commander of the 4th Indian Division ordered to attack the abbey demanded its destruction: "Montecassino is a modern fortress and must be dealt with by modern methods." German occupation or not of the abbey itself was immaterial: a technical distinction between a strongly fortified mountain position and the building which crowned its summit was not a difference appreciated by those troops about to sacrifice their lives or limbs in assaulting it.

Field Marshal Harold Alexander, who ordered the abbey's destruction, wrote in his memoirs: "When soldiers are fighting for a just cause and are prepared to suffer death and mutilation in the process, bricks and mortar, no matter how venerable, cannot be allowed to weigh against human lives."

The German corps commander, General von Senger, chose an obvious line of defense against the advancing Allied armies. Montecassino paid the price of being part of that line of defense.

It was, however, accorded the singular distinction of being well warned in advance that it was going to be bombed. If the warnings were ignored by certain individuals, they have only themselves to blame.

Mr. Bloch must answer this question: In the light of his continuing failure to amend his calumny upon those fighting for a just cause, does he regard the cause as

being just or would he have preferred an intact abbey and a Nazi victory? I have a personal interest as I was at Cassino at the time.

PHILIP BRUTTON,  
Paris.

### Down With Everything

I read with considerable amusement the letter "Down With Blondie" from C. Stargides in Paris (IHT, Feb. 4) denouncing the comic strip as "sexist garbage." It would seem that those advocating feminism choose to be offended at the drop of a hat.

I myself could choose to be offended by a hundred things every day, but I don't in light of the fact that not everyone shares my convictions. Or perhaps I am to conclude that this person's beliefs are held so tenuously that a comic strip threatens to upset them.

What next? Is some pro-animal society going to complain that "Garfield" should present cats in a more favorable light? Is a geriatric association going to take offense at the fact that no elderly people ever appear in "Peanuts"? Will atheists want to do away with "Dennis the Menace" because he says prayers?

DOUGLAS CRIFE,  
Sedalia, Colorado.

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**Discovering Mexico**  
Regarding "U.S. General Calls Mexican Society 'Most Corrupt' in Central America" (Feb. 29):  
After the failings of American intelligence operations in Lebanon,

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## No to Iraq's Poison Gas

There is an irreducible element of arbitrariness in any international decision to approve one form of warfare and not another. Yet there is an irreducible element of civilization in the effort to limit some of the means employed to wage war. There lies the moral source of the 1925 Geneva Convention, an international treaty that puts poison gas in a special category of horror and commits its signatories—now just about everybody—to avoid its use. Through the decades, while many other weapons practices have become common, this particular ban has worked startlingly well.

Such is the larger context in which Iraq now charges that Iraq has used prohibited chemicals. Some 400 Iranian soldiers are said to have died, among 1,000 exposed. Chemicals are something of a poor man's terror weapon: Iraq reportedly makes its own. Western sources have evaluated the evidence, and the United States has now publicly condemned Iraq.

No other American response would be consistent with the long-range interest of the United States in outlawing this repellent form of warfare. The Reagan administration is also aware that it would lose credibility for its chemical- and biological-warfare charges against the Soviet Union if it were to look the

other way in the case of Iraq. Washington's "strong condemnation" of Iraq draws extra force from the fact that it has been quietly tilting toward Baghdad in the Gulf war. With that tilt comes a certain responsibility for overseeing the way Iraq conducts its policy.

The Iraqis have variously denied and danced around the poison gas charges, but the basic context seems clear. As an Iraqi commander puts it, "We never welcome an enemy with flowers." Iran is pressing, on Iraqi soil, a counter-invasion that could yet bring the Baghdad government down. In its desperation the Iraqi regime is being drawn to use the means of salvation at hand.

It is, of course, precisely in anticipation of these moments of extreme duress that efforts have been made over the years to keep the sorts of weapons with a high horror and escalation potential—poison gas, nuclear arms—out of as many hands as possible. Who doubts that Iraq might now be contemplating use of a nuclear bomb against Iran if the Israelis, for their own reasons, had not knocked out the Iraqi reactor? Far better to keep the political and moral barriers against use of chemical weapons raised as high as they can be.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Democrats for Reagan

That noise people are hearing in Massachusetts, Florida, Alabama and Georgia is the hissing out of Fritz Mondale's tires. His machine rolled smoothly through the preliminaries, but then came the shocking blowout in New England. And now, as the campaign moves on to Super Tuesday, there is that hiss.

Meanwhile, Gary Hart's campaign is accelerating with amazing speed. The Democratic chairman in Massachusetts says, "It's the most incredible shift in public opinion I've ever seen." Even Mr. Mondale's campaign chief concedes that there is a "tremendous momentum" building for the senator from Colorado.

Whatever the outcome on Tuesday, the tide has turned with dramatic speed, leaving America awash in explanations. That hiss must mean something. How could Mr. Mondale lose such a commanding lead so fast?

Because, some say, as a vote-getter Fritz Mondale must be a dud; because, some say, he made big mistakes; because, others say, Mr. Hart is a genius, in touch with his times; because the revised nominating system is flawed. There may be something in these explanations. But underlying all of them there is a stronger, simpler one: Ronald Reagan.

The argument that it is all Mr. Mondale's fault goes something like this: His support was broad but never more than an inch deep. People don't dislike him but he excites no enthusiasm. In an era when television seeks out grand operatic themes, the best the Mondale campaign could come up with was "The Front-Runner." Mr. Hart, meanwhile, has been starting to look like the quadrennial favorite, "The Underdog," for which he helped write the original script in 1972.

Even taken together such criticisms do not suffice. For they overlook Mr. Mondale's political virtues. He did, after all, win in Iowa, and in a breeze. He was known, as a senator and as vice president, for intelligence, humor and

great skill at conciliation. He championed signals causes like school desegregation, day care, arms control and Middle East peace.

Mr. Hart has his own virtues. He is a fresh personality, unknown and unscarred, still able to outpace Mr. Reagan in a trial heat. And he is a brilliant political tactician. "To understand this election," he has said, "you have to get out of the linear, left-right spectrum. This is not a left-right race. This is a future-past race."

Is it? The Democrats' voters of early 1984 may represent a new generation but they do not necessarily represent all voters, nor even all Democrats. Mr. Hart is a hit with the young, urban professionals his aides call Yuppies. But consider another category of Democrats, more traditional in outlook. Many of them voted for Ronald Reagan in 1980. Feeling the recession, they turned against him in the 1982 election. But, with recovery, the president evidently has recovered their support. There are a lot of them, more than Yuppies. How many? As a guide, consider the views of union members. Last June a New York Times-CBS News Poll found that 38 percent of them gave the president a favorable rating. Now that figure has climbed to about 50 percent.

Voters common with the man in the White House are unlikely to exert themselves to vote for Mr. Mondale—or to vote in the primaries at all. That may be why Democratic turnouts so far have been much lower than in 1980—down 15 percent in Iowa, down 8 percent in New Hampshire and down 3 percent in Maine, rising only in Vermont.

All the analysis of how Democrats are voting thus ignores something powerful, something that, more than anything, may explain the Mondale mystery. A lot of Democrats who are not showing up at the polls are nonetheless voting, passively—for the president.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Poison Gas and Superpowers

It is plain beyond any reasonable doubt that Iraq has been using poison gas in its increasingly bloody war with Iran. Iraq has made little attempt to deny the charges, and the pictures of Iranian soldiers burned and dying in Western hospitals tell their own story.

The war is a contest of utter pointlessness, fought for no important principle between two regimes which care little for human rights or the laws of war. Yet it is still shocking that Iraq should have resorted to a weapon which has had no widespread use since Japan employed it against China, and whose use in the First World War inspired a revulsion which led to the Geneva Convention in 1925.

In recent months there have been some encouraging signs that the Soviet Union and the West are moving closer to an agreement to destroy all stocks of chemical weapons and the plants needed to produce them. It comes none too soon, for since the election of President Reagan the United States has moved toward a new threshold in chemical weapons, the so-called binary weapons. This evidence of a new interest by one of the two superpowers in chemical weapons was bound to affect other countries. If the horrors of the Gulf war achieve no more, they ought to concentrate negotiators' minds and persuade both major powers to show that their words about a new relationship can be turned into action.

—The Observer (London).

Chemical weapons, like nuclear and biological weapons, belong to a special category of warfare that must remain anathema to all human sensibilities and must never be used. But it is not enough to get governments to agree on the criminality of these kinds of weapons. Businesses that make and supply chemical weapons in defiance of international accords against their use deserve a special condemnation and censure for merchandising horror. And harsh sanctions must be their price for dealing in this kind of devilment.

—The Jakarta Post.

### More Greek-Turkish Tension

Diverting Ankara with rude phrases and reductions in arms will not facilitate the kind of atmosphere most likely to incubate a Cyprus settlement. And, above all, it wastes an opportunity to get on with the urgent business of strengthening the Turkish military.

The provocations Thursday between the Turkish and Greek navies in the northern Aegean show the fragility of the relationship of these two important NATO members. It is a subject that calls for statesmanship from Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu and the leader of Turkey's fledgling democratic government, Turgut Ozal—governments that have too long let emotions control where courage could have eased tensions.

—The Los Angeles Times.

## Let's Slow Down and Consider the Future

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The only fun in this presidential election so far is that nobody knows what is going on. It's a guessing game.

The pollsters, the pundits and the politicians were so wrong about the collapse of Fritz Mondale that it is a little hard to bet that they are right about the rise of Gary Hart. This is a goofy way to pick a leader of the defense of a nation and of civilization, but at least it delays a decision and gives the people something to think about between now and the World Series.

What are the American people saying in these primary elections and state caucuses? West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl asked that question the other day. Canada's Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid also want a logical answer. But there are no logical answers. The guess here is that the American people are saying all sorts of puzzling and contradictory things, and maybe poking fun at the politicians.

If they are responding to Mr. Hart's appeal to New Ideas, that is bad news for Mr. Reagan and the Republicans. At the same time they are responding to Mr. Reagan's nostalgic appeal to Old Ideas, which is bad news for the Democrats. Mainly, however, I think the voters are saying that they can't figure these guys out now, so let's wait until we hear from the South and the big states, from New York and Pennsylvania to Ohio, Illinois and California. Let's take it easy. This may not be a bad idea.

Rural New England has come out for Gary Hart. The voters there know next to nothing about him except that he looks a little like a

young craggy Lincoln and sounds vaguely like Jack Kennedy. High-tech Massachusetts may do the same, but Michigan, Ohio and Illinois, with their high old industrial smokestacks and high unemployment, may have a different idea.

We also have to hear from the rest of this vast and vigorous continent. Yet to be heard from are the South, with its rivers and memories and its ties to the traditional Democratic establishment, and the blacks and Hispanics moving north and registering and voting in the big industrial cities. So we must wait and be careful.

A good argument could be made that we are too fast in this country, that the impulse "to do something" is not always wise. Maybe the failure of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy was that he was too sudden: that he was too quick to speak, condemn and act militarily in Lebanon and Central America, with strong passion and weak reason and little knowledge of the tragic economic and religious backgrounds of the battlefields.

The Democratic presidential candidates have not been very good at analyzing this problem. Mr. Hart has come along fairly well because he is talking about the life of the young and the end of the century, but meanwhile he is fussing with Mr. Mondale for selfish reasons and trying to prove that Fritz is an old-fashioned man like Reagan.

It is both sad and funny, because Mr. Mondale probably has more new ideas than Mr. Hart, and more power to put them over, and the irony of it is that after they cut each other up in the primary

elections they may very well have to run with one another against Mr. Reagan in November.

All this confusion obviously delights Mr. Reagan when he is on his way to Camp David or the ranch. He is the only guy in this presidential race with a sense of humor. He turns all his defects to advantage, and even laughs at his old age.

The other day, addressing a convention of old geezers, he told them he had been around for quite a while himself—now the oldest president in the history of the republic—but he insisted that he was still so active that he proposed this year "to campaign in all 13 states."

This is Mr. Reagan's gift, but not necessarily the nation's. The question is not about the nostalgic past but about the future, and he may laugh about it but it's not very funny.

At the end of the last world war, Winston Churchill, who saved his country, was rejected and defeated by his people, although they loved him, because they thought he was not the man to deal with the reconciliations of the future.

This is the present question, or so it seems, about the future leadership of America. It is not that Mr. Reagan was wrong in the past: He compelled an appraisal of the welfare state, the New Deal, and forced the Democrats to question their assumptions. His tragedy may be that he didn't know when to quit when he was ahead. For in a convulsive world, demanding flexibility and change, is he a man of the future? This is the question of this election, and the Democrats, fighting among themselves, seem to be missing the point.

The New York Times.

## A Runner Weighted By the Past

By William Schneider

WASHINGTON — A month ago, two-thirds of Americans had no opinion of Gary Hart. Most had never heard of him. Now, according to a Gallup Poll, Mr. Hart leads Ronald Reagan in a trial heat for the presidential election.

There is a good chance that Mr. Hart will sweep the field on Tuesday, when 511 delegates will be selected. If March 13 produces a clean sweep for Mr. Hart, or something close to it, the contest for the nomination will effectively be over.

By Tuesday, millions of Democrats must decide whether Gary Hart is a real Democrat and whether he has a better chance than Walter Mondale of beating Mr. Reagan in November. In my opinion, the answer to both questions is yes.

Mr. Mondale has called the contest between himself and Mr. Hart "a fight for the soul of the Democratic Party." To figure out what they are fighting about, you have to go back 16 years, to 1968, when the civil war in the party began.

That was when the party split between the regulars, who controlled the convention and nominated Hubert Humphrey, and the New Politics liberals, who protested Mr. Humphrey's nomination on the streets of Chicago. It was literally the outsiders vs. the insiders. Mr. Mondale was a Humphrey supporter. Mr. Hart worked for Robert Kennedy and sympathized with the protesters. The issue that tore the party apart was the Vietnam War.

Mr. Hart's fight began in 1972, when the outsiders, strongly motivated for revenge, became the insiders, seized control of the convention and nominated George McGovern. Mr. Hart was Mr. McGovern's campaign manager. Mr. Mondale remained loyal to Mr. Humphrey. Once the Vietnam War ended, the Democrats' most urgent need was to reconcile the two factions:

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told a conservative group he could see little to choose between "Carter's vice president and McGovern's campaign manager." But the polls that show Mr. Hart leading Mr. Reagan also show Mr. Mondale falling farther and farther behind.

Mr. Mondale is clearly damaged goods. His collapse in the early primaries, one of the more spectacular failures in American political history, has severely if not irreparably diminished his political standing.

Mr. Hart has managed to repudiate much of his past. That deprives Mr. Reagan of the opportunity of doing what he intended to do this year: run against Jimmy Carter and try to repeat his 1980 triumph.

Would Americans vote for a candidate they don't know very much about? The evidence suggests that if the voters are sufficiently dissatisfied with the way things are going they will take a gamble.

Normally, in presidential elections, the incumbent is the issue. A smart incumbent tries to make his opponent the issue, as Lyndon Johnson did in 1964 and as Richard Nixon did in 1972. It will be difficult for Mr. Reagan to make Mr. Hart the issue in 1980.

That is not to say that Mr. Hart will win. It is to say that the 1984 election will be what it is supposed to be—a referendum on Ronald Reagan, with the Democrats in a good position to absorb anti-Reagan votes from all sources, the young and disillusioned as well as the poor and disadvantaged.

Los Angeles Times.

## Marxist or Not, the Nicaraguans Can Be Lived With

By Frank Church

The writer was a Democratic senator from Idaho from 1956 to 1980 and chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in 1979-80. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — If any lesson was learned from the U.S. ordeal in Southeast Asia, they have yet to show up in the Western Hemisphere, where the U.S. objective is not simply to contain but to eradicate communism, regardless of the circumstances in each case.

In pursuit of this goal Washington did take heed of one restraint. The legacy of resentment against the United States still harbored by its Latin neighbors, stemming from the days of "gunboat diplomacy," made it advisable, wherever feasible, to substitute "cloak-and-dagger" methods—covert instead of overt means.

Hence the U.S.-sponsored coup to oust a democratically elected government in Guatemala in 1954. The overthrown president, Jacobo Arbenz, was, by U.S. standards, a New Deal liberal. But the cold warriors of that era perceived him as a red threat. Said the U.S. and its allies, "If Guatemala on his special mission: 'If Arbenz is not a communist, he'll do until the real thing comes along.'"

In Cuba the United States spared no effort to get rid of Fidel Castro. It financed and armed an exile expeditionary force in an attempted repeat of the Guatemalan coup, only to see it routed at the Bay of Pigs.

Even where the left gained power in fair elections, Washington has been unwilling to accept the results. Hence the Nixon administration's secret intervention in Chile aimed at preventing the election of and then ousting President Salvador Allende.

Despite these and other U.S. efforts, another Marxist regime did arise in the hemisphere. True to form, Washington has financed, armed and promoted an exile army whose objective is the overthrow of the Marxist government in Nicaragua.

After spending billions of dollars and employing the CIA's bag of tricks, what does Washington have to show? In El Salvador an insurrection gains momentum against a U.S.-sponsored agrarian reform program and U.S. hopes for the election of a reformist government. The army fights indifferently, agrarian reform is stymied and the Salvadoran middle class and traditional landed interests

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EUROBONDS

Markets Seek Reassurance On Tighter U.S. Policy

By CARL GEWIRTZ

PARIS — If one and one add up to two, then the continuing impasse over cutting the U.S. budget deficit and the abounding signs that U.S. economic growth in the first quarter is running at a very robust 6 percent annual rate must mean that the Federal Reserve Board will soon be driven to tighten its monetary policy. Or do they?

Short-term dollar interest rates did firm last week, temporarily braking the dollar's downward spiral on the foreign-exchange market. But market operators are looking for clearer signs than that of Mr. Volcker's determination to counter the inflationary impulses from the huge federal budget deficit.

Basically, the international markets are looking for reassurance on two concerns:

• That the Fed chairman will dare to tighten as much as is needed and that the dollar will respond. The concern about the Fed's willingness to move forcefully stems from the fact that this is a presidential election year and any sharp increase in interest rates is bound to become a heated political issue.

• The other concern is that even if the Fed stands its ground against the Reagan administration, it is still an open question as to how the dollar will react. Will rising interest rates mean a stronger dollar, a stabilized rate, or a weaker dollar?

Classically, high interest rates are the sign of a weak currency. Strong currencies, to deter foreign demand from pushing the exchange rate even higher, are associated with low interest rates.

Admittedly, over the past three years the dollar has been the strongest currency paying the highest rate of interest.

But if the normal relationship between currencies and interest rates is re-established, it is not certain that an increase in dollar interest rates would be interpreted in the market as a confidence-inspiring move. Indeed, in recent weeks, traders have seen the dollar decline despite increased speculation about an increase in rates.

At present, no one can be sure what will happen and this was reflected in the markets. In the foreign-exchange market, the dollar climbed sharply against the Deutsche mark at midweek, only to lose most of the gain by Friday.

In the Eurobond market, the midweek gain of the dollar against the Deutsche mark was not seen as an opportunity to buy cheap marks but as a reason to avoid making switches. As a result, the new DM issues languished.

In the dollar market, prices fell on the expectation interest that rates would climb further. Hardest hit were the prices of zero-coupon bonds. Fixed-rate issues also suffered sharp declines.

Floating-rate notes, which theoretically offer the best protection in this kind of environment, did not do much better. As terms on new issues are beginning to get more generous, the prices on recent issues launched with very tight margins were knocked lower. In fact, traders now believe that the discounted FRNs represent very good value.

Only two fixed-coupon dollar issues were marketed last week. Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan, in an interest swap, offered \$100 million of five-year notes bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent. These were sold at a discount of 99 1/2 to yield 11.94 percent but ended the week at 96 1/2 for a yield of 12 1/2 percent.

The second is a gold-linked bond issued by Lac Minerals, the second largest gold producer in Canada. It is offering \$50 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 8 percent. Each \$1,000 note carries four warrants to buy half an ounce of gold. The exercise price will be set March 21 at an expected 15 percent over the London afternoon gold fixing. The warrants have a life of five years.

The issue should appeal to investors interested in buying gold. The metal itself is an expensive investment — no interest is earned and insurance, storage and assay costs are a drain. By contrast, the notes pay an annual interest rate of 8 percent.

Investors should be aware, however, that the proceeds of the issue will be used to develop what the company calls one of the largest gold discoveries of the past decade in the Hemlo area. The company's production of gold will double to 500,000 ounces a year when the new area comes on stream by 1987. In addition, investors should be aware that Brazil is moving rapidly to become a major gold producer.

The gold link is saving Lac Minerals about 5 1/2 percentage points a year on coupon payments, as it would have to offer around 13 1/2 percent to raise fixed-rate money without the gold sweetener. Given that saving, plus the 15 percent premium on the warrant exercise price, gold would have to be trading at more than \$560 an ounce before the company would have to regret having mortgaged its gold output.

In the FRN sector, the new issues were not well received and virtually were all trading outside the commissions — meaning that underwriters were sitting on losses. Portugal offered \$100 million of eight-year notes with interest set at a quarter-point over the six-month London interbank offered rate. The terms were seen as not sufficiently generous and the paper ended the week quoted at 98.

INI, the Spanish state holding company, offered \$150 million of 16-year notes, which investors can redeem after the eighth or

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Mexico To Sell Stocks Shares in Affiliates Of Banks Involved

The Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The government said it hopes to raise the equivalent of about \$470 million from the sale of its stock in 339 non-banking companies, owned wholly or partly by the country's nationalized banks.

The government newspaper, El Nacional, reported that the first option on stock purchases would go to the former owners of the banks nationalized in September 1982. This, in effect, means that the government is offering to sell those nonbanking enterprises back to the original owners.

When the banks were nationalized in 1982, 34 percent of the shares were to be returned to the private sector in 1983. President Miguel de la Madrid's administration began compensating owners of the nationalized banks with government bonds last August.

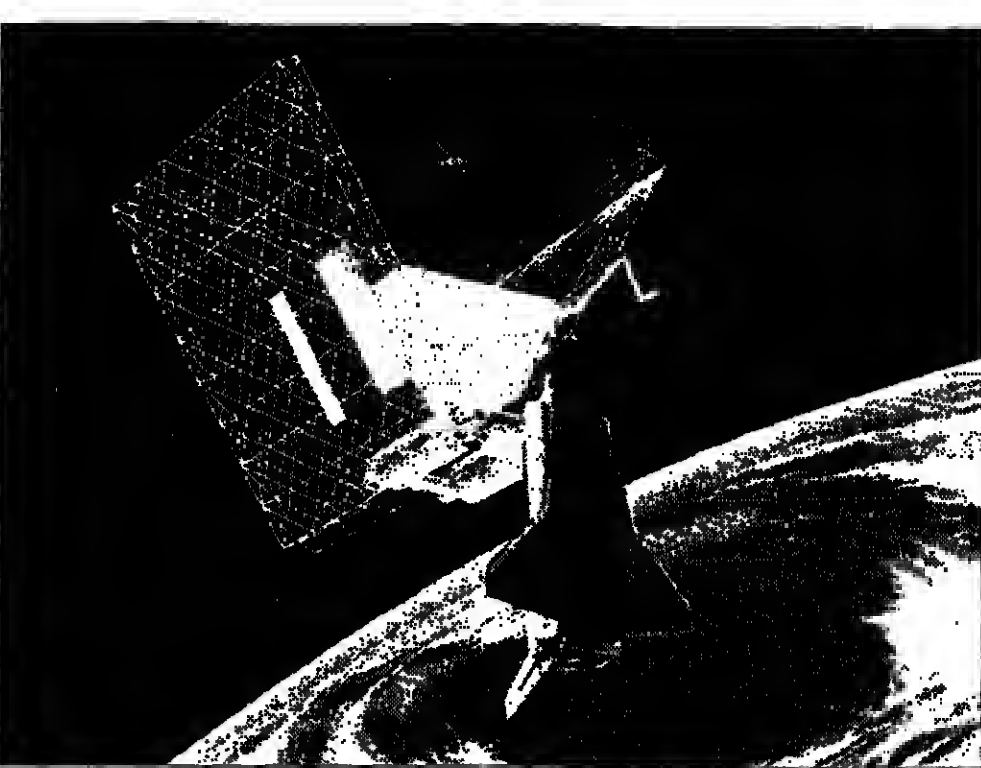
Carlos Sales Guiterrez, deputy secretary of the National Banking System, said the government will retain stock in 109 companies considered essential in the smooth functioning of the banks and will liquidate 19 other subsidiary companies taken over as part of the nationalization.

"From the very moment of the expropriation, the government made clear its decision to put up for sale those companies that formed part of the system and did not constitute indispensable enterprises for providing public banking and credit service," he said.

Michael A. Samuels, international vice president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce here, told a businessmen's organization here Friday that the nationalization had damaged investor confidence and caused a serious "decline" in Mexico's private sector.

Mr. Sales Guiterrez said Saturday that the government had needed time to sort out the nonbanking operations from the financial enterprises owned wholly or in part by the banks.

El Nacional said Saturday that among the companies the government will retain are 43 real estate companies that own offices and bank buildings, 23 financial-service companies, five mining operations, three food companies, a hotel chain and a steel plant.



A design for a manned U.S. space station has not yet been adopted, but in this artist's concept, a space shuttle docks with a station designed to accommodate six to eight persons.

Europeans Reportedly Show Interest In U.S. Manned Space Station Plan

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — European countries have shown significant interest in participating in the U.S. project to build a permanent manned space station, according to James M. Beggs, administrator of the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The space station was proposed by President Ronald Reagan in January as the United States' "next bold step in space." The government is determined to attract international support for the station, including government financing.

Mr. Beggs, winding up a European tour in which he talked in government leaders as Mr. Reagan's representative, said Friday, "We are over here inviting our friends and allies to cooperate and so far we have found significant interest."

After visiting London, Bonn, Rome and Paris, Mr. Beggs is due Monday to meet government officials in Tokyo and will also visit Ottawa.

At a press conference Friday at the Paris headquarters of the European Space Agency, Mr. Beggs emphasized that he was not seeking immediate commitments from the agency, an 11-nation research-and-development agency, nor from individual allied governments, banks or industries. But he made it clear that he hoped decisions to cooperate with NASA in designing and building the station would be reached by the end of the year.

"No options on participation have been foreclosed, but since we will be moving ahead on the next phase of development next spring, the date to be shooting for, by those planning to come on board, is the end of 1984," he said.

NASA officials said they hoped that European governments, preferably through the European agency, would contribute about 25 percent of the projected \$8-billion development costs. Developing nations, notably India, have also expressed interest in participating, they said.

The question of whether to commit initial funds in the project will be on the agenda of the European Space Agency's board meeting in June, Erik Quistgaard, the agency's director general, said. He noted that Western Europe currently spends about \$1.7 billion a year on its civilian and military space programs.

After nearly two years of preliminary studies by NASA, the space station was proposed by Mr. Reagan in his State of the Union message in January. Costs of the space station, which could be orbiting about 300 kilometers (about 186 miles) above the earth by the early 1990s, may rise to \$20 billion in \$30 billion by the end of the century.

Although the project has been severely criticized by many leading scientists, and budget, intelligence and military planners in the United States, it has attracted considerable interest from the U.S. business community, primarily the aerospace and other high-technology industries.

"The interest is there, and the investors are ready," said a recent report by Booz, Allen & Hamilton, a U.S. consulting firm that has been studying industry's interest in the station.

In their presentations to allied governments, the officials have said that the space station would provide national capabilities to conduct space-based scientific

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 5)

Barclays Said Eyeing Stakes in Securities Firms

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Urged on by the Bank of England, London's securities industry is headed for further consolidation aimed at producing bigger, more diversified companies.

Two British newspapers reported Sunday that Barclays Bank, Britain's biggest commercial bank, plans to buy stakes in two top London securities houses, Wedd Durracher Mordaunt & Co. and de Zoete & Bevan.

Graham Ferguson, a partner at Wedd, said he expected an announcement Monday. He would not directly confirm the press reports but said they were "getting warm."

The papers also suggested that the merchant bank of Samuel Montagu & Co. is near an accord to buy a stake in the stockbrokerage of W. Greenwell & Co. Montagu is owned 60 percent by Midland Bank, Britain's third-largest commercial bank, and 40 percent by Aetna Life & Casualty, the U.S.-based insurer.

The expected links would be among the most important formed since last summer's agreement between the stock exchange and the government in expose the stock market to freer competition.

Stock exchange rules limit an outside shareholder to 29.9 percent of a firm belonging to the exchange. But that ceiling is expected to rise as British securities firms seek more capital to compete with their giant overseas rivals.

Robin Leigh-Pemberton, governor of the Bank of England, pointed in a speech last week to heavy-weight competition from large, diversified financial-services companies based in the United States.

"I believe that early and substantial change is now unavoidable if we are not to lose out in the world marketplace," the central bank governor said.

Along with infusions of capital, British companies with ambitions of emulating U.S.-style investment banks also are looking for securities-trading skills. That search prompted numerous potential partners, including the merchant bank of Morgan Grenfell & Co., to hold talks with Wedd in recent months.

Wedd is the biggest of the stock exchange's jobbers, or market makers. Unlike other major markets, the London exchange divides its members into brokers, who solicit orders from the public, and jobbers, who execute the orders. That distinction is almost certain to give way, however, as the exchange breaks down barriers to competition, most notably by eliminating fixed minimum levels for commissions on trading.

While the jobbers' cozy niche is likely to disappear, their trading skills are in strong demand. If the Wedd-Barclays link is confirmed, four of the five major jobbers will have formed or have agreed to form alliances with banks over the last five months.

De Zoete and Greenwell are among London's biggest stockbrokers. Greenwell is considered the leading brokerage in government securities, or gilts, an area in which commissions, and thus profit margins, are expected to fall sharply.

One of Greenwell's senior partners, Gordon Pepper, is one of Britain's best-known gurus of monetarist economics.

Wedd, which traces its roots to 1860, grew by absorbing smaller rivals. The present partnership is an amalgamation of 27 firms.

2 H.K. Banks Cut Prime Rates

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Chartered Bank cut their prime rates 1.5 percentage points, to 8.5 percent, effective Monday, the Association of Banks said.

An association spokesman said Saturday that deposit rates have also been reduced by one percentage point.

The deposit interest rates are now: savings, 3.5 percent; 24-hours, 4 percent; seven-day call, 4 percent; one-week, 4 percent; two-weeks, 4 percent; one month, 4.5 percent; two months, 4.5 percent; three months, 4.5 percent; six months, 4.5 percent.

Climb of the Yen Eases Japanese-U.S. Tension

Reuters

TOKYO — The slide of the U.S. dollar against the yen last week has afforded some relief for Japan in its economic wrangling with the United States.

The yen climbed more than 4 percent against the dollar last week, blunting the edge of U.S. complaints about Japanese economic policies, some Western diplomats say. It ended the week in New York at 224.70 in the dollar.

U.S. officials have long complained that the yen's exchange rate was unduly low considering Japan's economic performance.

The U.S. government has recently urged the Japanese to liberalize their financial markets, partly to strengthen the yen. U.S. negotiators openly accused Tokyo of going slow on the issue and demanded a clear-cut plan of action in time for the next round of bilateral talks, to start March 23.

Despite the yen's current strength, a liberalization of Japan's capital markets will still be on the

list of U.S. demands, Western diplomats say.

The United States has made it known that lack of concessions by Japan could drag the argument into the presidential election campaign, posing dangers of U.S. counter-protectionism. Japanese exporters, deeply conscious of their dependence on the U.S. market, therefore have given a qualified welcome in the yen's rise.

One Western economist said the yen's new value was a step in the right direction for narrowing Japan's trade surplus with the United States, expected to reach \$30 billion in the fiscal year starting next month. In such highly profitable areas as steel and chemicals, the Japanese could maintain present export volumes even with a weaker dollar, he said.

In fields where profits were lower, such as consumer electronics, Japanese exporters might find it harder to sell their wares, possibly giving a boost to competitors in Taiwan and South Korea.

IBM Says It Reached Pact to Produce Intel Chip

By David E. Sanger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. said it had reached a licensing agreement with Intel Corp. that would permit IBM to make on its own the microprocessor that lies at the heart of its expanding line of Personal Computers.

The announcement, which had been expected, appears to remove the largest obstacle facing the computer giant in its effort to meet demand for its small computers: a drastic shortage of the Intel 8088 microprocessor.

Intel has been overwhelmed by demand for the chip, which constitutes the "thinking part" of any IBM or IBM-compatible personal computer.

Dozens of manufacturers have complained in recent months that they are losing millions of dollars in potential revenue because of Intel's order backlog.

Friday's announcement also contained a cryptic statement that touched off a wave of speculation, on Wall Street and within the computer industry, that IBM was preparing to announce its long-awaited "Popcorn" — once an IBM code name for the company's most sophisticated personal computer yet.

The announcement said that IBM had also negotiated licenses with Intel to produce "certain other components" for its own use. Both companies declined to specify the components.

One of them, however, is believed to be the Intel 80286, a high-speed microprocessor capable of supporting advanced graphics and other complicated functions. Several analysts believe that it would be a crucial chip for the Popcorn, and with a license to produce it IBM may be able to introduce the machine by this summer, they say.

James W. Jarrett, a spokesman for Intel, said Friday that he doubted the IBM pact would affect Intel's revenue, and that he expected that the company would continue as "a major supplier" to the computer industry.

ment from the standpoint that it frees up additional capacity," Mr. Jarrett said. "We can use that capacity to manufacture the 8088 for other customers, or to make other chips."

That news would be welcome to other Intel customers. Some manufacturers report that they have been receiving only 10 percent of the chips they have on order with Intel.

"The demand is much, much greater than Intel ever could have anticipated," John J. Laszlo Jr., an analyst for Hambrecht & Quist in San Francisco, said Friday. "At this point, Intel has to allow other manufacturers to make the 8088 just to maintain credibility with its customers."

In fact, two weeks ago Intel negotiated a similar license, also for undisclosed terms, with Commodore International Ltd., the most successful home-computer maker to date. Commodore is expected to introduce its own IBM-compatible computer in the next few months.

IBM appears poised to begin making the 8088 chip immediately. A spokesman for the company said Friday that the company's Burlington, Vermont, plant had already begun "pilot production of limited quantities" of the chip, under a dispensation granted by Intel during the negotiations. The spokesman would not disclose how much Intel was receiving for the license.

CURRENCY RATES

Late interbank rates on March 9, excluding fees. Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 4:00 pm EST.

	3-MON	6-MON	9-MON	12-MON	15-MON	18-MON	21-MON	24-MON	27-MON	30-MON	33-MON	36-MON	39-MON	42-MON	45-MON	48-MON	51-MON	54-MON	57-MON	60-MON	63-MON	66-MON	69-MON	72-MON	75-MON	78-MON	81-MON	84-MON	87-MON	90-MON	93-MON	96-MON	99-MON	102-MON	105-MON	108-MON	111-MON	114-MON	117-MON	120-MON	123-MON	126-MON	129-MON	132-MON	135-MON	138-MON	141-MON	144-MON	147-MON	150-MON	153-MON	156-MON	159-MON	162-MON	165-MON	168-MON	171-MON	174-MON	177-MON	180-MON	183-MON	186-MON	189-MON	192-MON	195-MON	198-MON	201-MON	204-MON	207-MON	210-MON	213-MON	216-MON	219-MON	222-MON	225-MON	228-MON	231-MON	234-MON	237-MON	240-MON	243-MON	246-MON	249-MON	252-MON	255-MON	258-MON	261-MON	264-MON	267-MON	270-MON	273-MON	276-MON	279-MON	282-MON	285-MON	288-MON	291-MON	294-MON	297-MON	300-MON	303-MON	306-MON	309-MON	312-MON	315-MON	318-MON	321-MON	324-MON	327-MON	330-MON	333-MON	336-MON	339-MON	342-MON	345-MON	348-MON	351-MON	354-MON	357-MON	360-MON	363-MON	366-MON	369-MON	372-MON	375-MON	378-MON	381-MON	384-MON	387-MON	390-MON	393-MON	396-MON	399-MON	402-MON	405-MON	408-MON	411-MON	414-MON	417-MON	420-MON	423-MON	426-MON	429-MON	432-MON	435-MON	438-MON	441-MON	444-MON	447-MON	450-MON	453-MON	456-MON	459-MON	462-MON	465-MON	468-MON	471-MON	474-MON	477-MON	480-MON	483-MON	486-MON	489-MON	492-MON	495-MON	498-MON	501-MON	504-MON	507-MON	510-MON	513-MON	516-MON	519-MON	522-MON	525-MON	528-MON	531-MON	534-MON	537-MON	540-MON	543-MON	546-MON	549-MON	552-MON	555-MON	558-MON	561-MON	564-MON	567-MON	570-MON	573-MON	576-MON	579-MON	582-MON	585-MON	588-MON	591-MON	594-MON	597-MON	600-MON	603-MON	606-MON	609-MON	612-MON	615-MON	618-MON	621-MON	624-MON	627-MON	630-MON	633-MON	636-MON	639-MON	642-MON	645-MON	648-MON	651-MON	654-MON	657-MON	660-MON	663-MON	666-MON	669-MON	672-MON	675-MON	678-MON	681-MON	684-MON	687-MON	690-MON	693-MON	696-MON	699-MON	702-MON	705-MON	708-MON	711-MON	714-MON	717-MON	720-MON	723-MON	726-MON	729-MON	732-MON	735-MON	738-MON	741-MON	744-MON	747-MON	750-MON	753-MON	756-MON	759-MON	762-MON	765-MON	768-MON	771-MON	774-MON	777-MON	780-MON	783-MON	786-MON	789-MON	792-MON	795-MON	798-MON	801-MON	804-MON	807-MON	810-MON	813-MON	816-MON	819-MON	822-MON	825-MON	828-MON	831-MON	834-MON	837-MON	840-MON	843-MON	846-MON	849-MON	852-MON	855-MON	858-MON	861-MON	864-MON	867-MON	870-MON	873-MON	876-MON	879-MON	882-MON	885-MON	888-MON	891-MON	894-MON	897-MON	900-MON	903-MON	906-MON	909-MON	912-MON	915-MON	918-MON	921-MON	924-MON	927-MON	930-MON	933-MON	936-MON	939-MON	942-MON	945-MON	948-MON	951-MON	954-MON	957-MON	960-MON	963-MON	966-MON	969-MON	972-MON	975-MON	978-MON	981-MON	984-MON	987-MON	990-MON	993-MON	996-MON	999-MON	1002-MON	1005-MON	1008-MON	1011-MON	1014-MON	1017-MON	1020-MON	1023-MON	1026-MON	1029-MON	1032-MON	1035-MON	1038-MON	1041-MON	1044-MON	1047-MON	1050-MON	1053-MON	1056-MON	1059-MON	1062-MON	1065-MON	1068-MON	1071-MON	1074-MON	1077-MON	1080-MON	1083-MON	1086-MON	1089-MON	1092-MON	1095-MON	1098-MON	1101-MON	1104-MON	1107-MON	1110-MON	1113-MON	1116-MON	1119-MON	1122-MON	1125-MON	1128-MON	1131-MON	1134-MON	1137-MON	1140-MON	1143-MON	1146-MON	1149-MON	1152-MON	1155-MON	1158-MON	1161-MON	1164-MON	1167-MON	1170-MON	1173-MON	1176-MON	1179-MON	1182-MON	1185-MON	1188-MON	1191-MON	1194-MON	1197-MON	1200-MON	1203-MON	1206-MON	1209-MON	1212-MON	1215-MON	1218-MON	1221-MON	1224-MON	1227-MON	1230-MON	1233-MON	1236-MON	1239-MON	1242-MON	1245-MON	1248-MON	1251-MON	1254-MON	1257-MON	1260-MON	1263-MON	1266-MON	1269-MON	1272-MON	1275-MON	1278-MON	1281-MON	1284-MON	1287-MON	1290-MON	1293-MON	1296-MON	1299-MON	1302-MON	1305-MON	1308-MON	1311-MON	1314-MON	1317-MON	1320-MON	1323-MON	1326-MON	1329-MON	1332-MON	1335-MON	1338-MON	1341-MON	1344-MON	1347-MON	1350-MON	1353-MON	1356-MON	1359-MON	1362-MON	1365-MON	1368-MON	1371-MON	1374-MON	1377-MON	1380-MON	1383-MON	1386-MON	1389-MON	1392-MON	1395-MON	1398-MON	1401-MON	1404-MON	1407-MON	1410-MON	1413-MON	1416-MON	1419-MON	1422-MON	1425-MON	1428-MON	1431-MON	1434-MON	1437-MON	1440-MON	1443-MON	1446-MON	1449-MON	1452-MON	1455-MON	1458-MON	1461-MON	1464-MON	1467-MON	1470-MON	1473-MON	1476-MON	1479-MON	1482-MON	1485-MON	1488-MON	1491-MON	1494-MON	1497-MON	1500-MON
3-MON	3.9002	4.3496	4.1130	3.6481	3.0173	2.5801	2.3501	2.2001	2.1001	2.0001	1.9001	1.8001	1.7001	1.6001	1.5001	1.4001	1.3001	1.2001	1.1001	1.0001	0.9001	0.8001	0.7001	0.6001	0.5001	0.4001	0.3001	0.2001	0.1001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0001	0.0																																																																																								







## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coup. %	Price	Yield of offer	Price end week	Terms
<b>FLOATING RATE NOTES</b>							
INI	\$150	2000	3/16	100	—	99.00	Over 6-month Libor for Eurodollars. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Interest fixed quarterly and paid semi-annually. Redeemable at 100 in 1992 and 1994.
Portugal	\$100	1992	1/4	100	—	98.05	Over 6-month Libor. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Payable semi-annually. Redeemable at 100 in 1989. Callable at 100 after 1987.
Belgium	€100	1994	1/4	100	—	99.00	Over 3-month sterling Libor. Minimum coupon 5%. Redeemable at 100 after 1990.
Megal Finance	€100	1994	3/16	100	—	99.77	Over the interbank offered rates for 3-month euro. Minimum coupon 5 1/8%. Callable at 100 after 1988. Redeemable at 100 in 1991. Exchangeable during first 9 months on each coupon payment date into a 11 1/8% bond with a noncallable life of 10 years.
<b>FIXED-COUPON</b>							
Loc Minerals	\$50	1989	8	100	8	99.50	Noncallable. Each \$1,000 bond carries four 5-yr warrants to buy 1/4 ounce of gold at a premium of 15% or to take a cash equivalent.
Long-Term Credit Bank Japan Finance	\$100	1989	11 1/2	99 1/2	11.94	96.75	Noncallable.
Denmark	€75	1989	10 1/2	100	10 1/2	98.25	Noncallable.
World Bank	€100	1989	10 1/2	99 1/2	10.69	99.68	Noncallable.
Asian Development Bank	DM200	1994	7 1/2	100 1/4	7.47	98.00	Noncallable.
Finland	DM150	1991	7 1/2	100 1/4	7.47	98.62	Redeemable at 100 in 1991. Callable at 102 in 1989 and at 101 in 1990.
European Community	€100	1991	10 1/2	99 1/2	10.55	98.00	Callable at 101 after 1989.
PKBanken	€50	1992	10 1/2	99 1/2	10.97	97.67	Callable at 101 after 1990.
RATP	€40	1992	10 1/2	100	10 1/2	98.25	First callable at 100% in 1989. Sinking fund to start in 1990 to produce a 7.53-yr average life.
RATP	€20	1994	11	100	11	98.63	First callable at 100% in 1991. Sinking fund to start in 1993 to produce a 9.5-yr average life.
SAS	€200	1991	11 1/2	100	11 1/2	99.17	Noncallable.
<b>EQUITY-LINKED</b>							
Fujitsu	\$180	1999	3	100	3	101.25	Convertible into company's shares at a premium of 3.80%.
Mitsubishi Gas Chemical	\$50	1989	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	95.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated premium of 25%. Terms to be set March 13.
Nippon Mining	\$50	1989	open	100	—	98.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated premium of 25%. Terms to be set March 13.
Seino Transportation	\$50	1989	6 1/2	100	6 1/2	92.00	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated premium of 25%. Terms to be set March 13.
Ricoh	€30	1989	open	100	—	95.50	Noncallable. Each \$5,000 bond with one warrant exercisable into an equal amount of the company's shares at an anticipated premium of 25%. Terms to be set March 13.

## Bankers Predict European Borrowers Will Return to Market

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The syndicated-loan market, which this year has been trading like a poor relation behind the much more active Eurobond market, is about to begin weaning back its traditional European sovereign clients, bankers predict.

Because of the enormous investor appetite earlier this year for floating-rate notes, sovereign borrowers have preferred to raise money by selling FRNs. The cost of money was very significantly lower than what would have been required for a bank loan and the maturity was longer — at least potentially, if the options to redeem many of these FRNs early are not exercised.

At present, INI, the Spanish state holding company, and Portugal are tapping the FRN market rather than their traditional bank market. But the FRN market is finally beginning to show signs of becoming less receptive as investors insist on better returns.

However, even while the FRN market remains a viable alternative, there is good reason why borrowers should begin flocking back to the syndicated-loan market, bankers say.

The reasoning goes this way.

Competition from the FRN market has reduced the cost of borrowing from banks. While this is still expensive compared to the FRN market, it may look reasonable at some later date. So why not arrange loans now to be drawn at some later date?

Obviously, there is a fee to be paid for arranging a standby credit. But bankers are currently beating the bushes advising potential borrowers that it still looks like a reasonable hedge against a future upturn in margins.

"This should be looked at like an insurance contract on the availability of long-term funds at reasonable terms," a banker said. He added that "there are lots of deals in the pipeline."

He, and others, predict that the margins on such loans will reflect current market conditions, but to win the business maturities may be stretched from the seven-to-eight years now fashionable to 10 years or longer.

Talking about the advantages, another banker notes that "credits are more flexible than FRNs. Borrowers have the choice of currency to be borrowed, of timing on the drawing, of playing the yield curve by using one-, three-, or six-month Libor as the base rate, and of prepaying with no penalty."

Currently, aside from the massive credits arranged to finance U.S. takeover battles, the syndicated-loan market is dominated by Asian borrowers.

The Korean Exchange Bank is in the market for \$600 million — a bit more than the \$500 million that had been anticipated. In return for

and Broken Hill Pty. of Australia each own 30 percent of the project, the Papua-New Guinea government holds 20 percent and the rest is shared by three West German metals companies, Metallgesellschaft, Degussa and DEG.

The loan, which likely will run for 10 years, is expected to be managed by Bank of America. Three years ago, the initial \$150-million financing for the project was managed by Citibank.

The big news this week will be the scheduled signing in Singapore Friday of the long-awaited \$850-million loan for Broken Hill Pty. The loan, which originally started out as a \$1.2-billion transaction, will be used to finance BHP's acquisition of Utah International from General Electric Co.

The three-part loan includes a \$100-million, 12-year club loan from a group of 31 banks, a \$300-million commercial-paper facility and two floating-rate notes of \$400 million and \$50 million. The commercial paper will be issued in the name of Chemical Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan and Long-Term Credit Bank. The \$400-million floating rate will be issued in the name of Bank of Tokyo.

These so-called "front banks" who put their name on the paper will receive guarantees from other

banks in the syndicate for their proportionate share of the transactions. Bank of America, which was unwilling to do this, will issue its own \$50-million FRN.

The operation has been constructed as a non-recourse project loan, with repayments financed by the cash flow generated by the sale of coal.

The compensation to the banks has been structured so that they will earn the equivalent of a split 1/4-1/4 margin over Libor.

In Europe, Renfe, the Spanish state railway, will be tapping the market for the equivalent of \$90 million — £20 million, 77 million Deutsche marks and 42 million European currency units. All three loans will run for 10 years and interest will be set at a uniform half-point over the appropriate interbank rate. The terms were widely regarded as very aggressive.

EDP, Portugal's electricity utility, is currently seeking terms on a \$100-million loan. It is aiming for a seven-year maturity and pricing of 1/4-point over Libor, or half a point over the prime rate.

Elsewhere, the Electricity Supply Commission of South Africa (Escom) has arranged a \$50-million, three-year loan at a margin of 1/4-point over Libor.

### Trade Surplus Shrinks in Japan

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Japan's trade surplus narrowed in February to a seasonally adjusted \$2.33 billion, compared with \$2.37 billion the previous month, provisional figures show.

The February figure compares with a surplus of \$1.58 billion in the year-earlier period, the Finance Ministry said.

The United States took one-third of all Japanese exports in February, while supplying one-fifth of all Japanese imports.

### Reports on Budget Reverse Market's Psychology

By Yla Eason  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Reports that an accord may be close on a deficit-reducing package for the federal budget has sparked renewed buying interest in the credit markets.

"As soon as the news was wide-

spread, there was a reversal in psychology," Raul Nicho, vice president of economic research at Money Market Services Inc. in Belmont, California, said. He pre-

dicted, however, that if the news were not confirmed, or if nothing developed over the next few days, the markets would reverse again.

Interest rates fell slightly Friday, halting their weeklong rise, as reports filtered through that President Ronald Reagan had reached an accord with Senate Republicans that would reduce his requests for military spending.

"As long as there is talk, there is hope," one trader said, explaining why prices rose modestly on government securities despite an early morning decline that followed good news on unemployment. The

Labor Department reported that the unemployment rate for February fell two-tenths of a percentage point, to 7.7 percent; this prompted

selling because traders were worried about the implication that a stronger economy has for higher inflation.

The key 12 percent bond due in 2013 fell by three-quarters of a point, to 96 1/4, in response to the unemployment data. However, as trading moved to a close, the bond ended higher at 97 1/2, up one quarter from late Thursday. The bond now yields about 12.54 percent.

Mr. Nicho said, "The movement reflects the type of concern the markets have attached to the budget problems."

### Clearer Hints From Fed Are Sought

(Continued from Page 7)

12th year. Interest is set at 3/16-point over the six-month Libor rate, which itself will be set every three months. As explained in detail last week, the mismatching of coupon-fixing and paying dates can add up to seven basis points in yield to investors who finance their purchases by borrowing three-month interbank funds. The INI notes were quoted at 99.

A small \$30-million issue for Sparekassen of Denmark was marketed with interest set at a thin 1/4-point over six-month Libor.

Indo-Suez's \$150 million of 15-year notes, bearing more generous terms than most recent issues (interest set at a quarter-point over the average of the bid-offered interbank rate), ended the week at 99.20 — or just within the 1 percent front-end commissions.

This week, Oesterreichische Landesbank is expected to tap the market for \$100 million of 15-year notes with puts to redeem earlier if desired. The pricing of this issue, like Indo-Suez, is expected to reflect the new market conditions requiring more generous pricing. Austrian paper has traded as low as 12 basis points (on a straight-line basis) over Libor and currently trades about 16 basis points over Libor. The new issue is expected to be priced about 20 basis points over Libor.

In the pound market, Belgium offered £100 million of 10-year floating-rate notes, with interest set at 1/4-point over the interbank rate. In the fixed-rate sterling market, the World Bank offered £100 million of five-year notes bearing an annual coupon of 10 1/2 percent and priced at 99 1/2 to yield 10.69 percent, while Deutsche sold £75 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent.

Activity in European currency units was a bit hectic. After the South African issue a week earlier and the PKBanken issue last week broke the unofficial queue that Belgian banks have been trying to enforce, Belgian bankers were complaining that the flow of issues was greater than the market could support. All the new issues were trading at big discounts.

PKBanken sold 50 million ECU of eight-year bonds bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent and priced at 99 1/2. The notes were quoted by lead manager Société Générale de Paris at a discount of 1 1/4 points.

Belgian bankers say the market cannot take a monthly volume of more than 250 million ECU. They believe that since the bulk of the placement is with Belgian investors, they are best situated to assess the market. Their running of the queue, some admit, may not have been the most efficient system, but they insist it did ensure that the volume was tied with demand.

But SoGen and Credit Commercial de France, which led the South African issue, believe that the market is much wider than just Belgium and that there is no justification for

Belgian banks trying to impose a waiting list on other issuing houses.

In light of the current oversupply, Megal Finance altered its plans and offered 100 million units of 10-year floating-rate notes. This is only the third floater in ECU and the only FRN currently available because the others have been converted into fixed-rate bonds.

The Megal paper will also be convertible on any of the first three coupon dates of the FRN (in three, six, or nine months) into non-callable 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 11 1/4 percent.

The FRN, which is callable after one year at par, has a final maturity of 10 years. Interest is set at 3/16-point over the three-month interbank rate, which is guaranteed to never be set lower than 5 1/8 percent.

In the fixed-rate market, the European Community sold 60 million ECU of seven-year notes bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. These were priced at a discount of 99 1/2 to yield 10.55 percent. This paper was marketed through a consortium of European savings banks. Another 60 million units for the EC is to be marketed through a traditional Belgian syndicate shortly.

The DM market, as noted ear-

lier, did not benefit from the dollar's gyrations last week and as a result Finland's 150 million DM of seven-year bonds ended the week at 99 1/2. The bonds, carrying a coupon of 7 1/2 percent, were offered at a premium of 100 1/4.

The Asian Development Bank offered 200 million DM of 10-year bonds bearing a coupon of 7 1/2 percent priced at 99 1/2 to yield 7.86 percent. This issue ended the week quoted at 98 1/2.

In the equity-linked market, only Fujitsu's record \$180-million bonds bearing a record low coupon of 3 percent was well received, trading at 101 1/4.

The other issues, all bearing warrants to buy stock, traded at sharp discounts. Reflecting investor disenchantment with warrant issues the latest offerings — Mitsubishi Gas Chemical and Seino Transportation, both seeking \$50 million — are carrying coupons of 6 1/2 percent on their five-year issues, up from the 6 1/4 percent that Nippon Mining offered on its \$50 million, five-year paper.

Despite the higher coupon, Seino was quoted at 92 1/2 and Mitsubishi Gas at 95. Nippon Mining ended the week at 97 1/4.

### FIDELITY INTERNATIONAL FUND NV

(Incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles)

The Directors have declared a dividend of 30 cents (U.S.) per share, the record date of which is February 24, 1984, payable March 9, 1984.

Holders of bearer shares should present coupon number 6 at the Head Office of the Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton, Bermuda; or Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg at 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Registered shareholders of record February 24, 1984 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.

C.T. Collis  
Secretary  
Hamilton, Bermuda

Fidelity International Fund N.V. was launched in February 1969, is now valued at \$30m and the share price has risen 487% from \$9.40 to \$55.21 as at March 1, 1984.

### FIDELITY AMERICAN ASSETS NV

(Incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands Antilles)

The Directors have declared a dividend of 56 cents (U.S.) per share, the record date of which is February 22, 1984, payable March 7, 1984.

Holders of bearer shares should present coupon number 8 at the Head Office of the Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton, Bermuda; or Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg at 43 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Registered shareholders of record February 22, 1984 will have their dividend cheque mailed to their address.

C.T. Collis  
Secretary  
Hamilton, Bermuda

Fidelity American Assets N.V. was launched in October 1974, is now valued at \$71m and the share price has risen 491% from \$10.00 to \$59.12 as at March 1, 1984.

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### Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 9

Symbol	Price	Change	Volume
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100
AMEX	100.00	+0.10	100

Vest LB



Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors.

Aml		Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield	Net	Price	Lot	Carry	Aml		Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield	Net	Price	Lot	Carry	Aml		Security	%	Mat	Middle Price	Yield	Net	Price	Lot	Carry
SOUTH AFRICA																																
dm 100	South Africa	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	Spain	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	Barclays Overseas Inv	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00				
dm 100	South Africa	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	Spain	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	Barclays Overseas Inv	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00			
dm 100	South Africa	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	Spain	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	Barclays Overseas Inv	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00				
dm 100	South Africa	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	Spain	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	Barclays Overseas Inv	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00			
dm 100	South Africa	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	Spain	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	Barclays Overseas Inv	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00				
dm 100	South Africa	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	Spain	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	Barclays Overseas Inv	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00			
dm 100	South Africa	4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100	Spain	6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120	Barclays Overseas Inv	5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30				dm 120		5 1/2 15 Dec	100		5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	7.00	
dm 100		4 1/4 14 Apr	100		4.74	4.74	4.75				dm 100		6 1/2 18 Aug	100	6.24	6.24	6.25	6.30														

[illegible][illegible]

530	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	254
531	Dryocorymbus lat. 80.89	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.17-5.27	255
532	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	256
533	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	257
534	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	258
535	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	259
536	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	260
537	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	261
538	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	262
539	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	263
540	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	264
541	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	265
542	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	266
543	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	267
544	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	268
545	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	269
546	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	270
547	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	271
548	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	272
549	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	273
550	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	274
551	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	275
552	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	276
553	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	277
554	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	278
555	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	279
556	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	280
557	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	281
558	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	282
559	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	283
560	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	284
561	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	285
562	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	286
563	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	287
564	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	288
565	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	289
566	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	290
567	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	291
568	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	292
569	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	293
570	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	294
571	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	295
572	South Cold 81.82	170° W	130	1 Aug 82	moderately	5.52	296
573	McKenzie Hill 80.86	95° W	160	9 Aug 82	moderately	5.49-5.59	297
574	South Cold 81.82	170° W					

[illegible]

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OF NYSE Listings				
Week Ending March 7				
Due	Mid	Ask	Yld	
2:15	8.96	8.97	8.92	
2:20	8.97	8.97	8.92	
2:25	8.97	8.97	8.92	
2:30	8.97	8.97	8.92	
2:35	8.97	8.97	8.92	
2:40	8.97	8.97	8.92	
2:45	8.97	8.97	8.92	
2:50	8.97	8.97	8.92	
2:55	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:00	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:05	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:10	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:15	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:20	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:25	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:30	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:35	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:40	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:45	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:50	8.97	8.97	8.92	
3:55	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:00	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:05	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:10	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:15	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:20	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:25	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:30	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:35	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:40	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:45	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:50	8.97	8.97	8.92	
4:55	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:00	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:05	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:10	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:15	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:20	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:25	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:30	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:35	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:40	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:45	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:50	8.97	8.97	8.92	
5:55	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:00	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:05	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:10	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:15	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:20	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:25	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:30	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:35	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:40	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:45	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:50	8.97	8.97	8.92	
6:55	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:00	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:05	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:10	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:15	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:20	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:25	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:30	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:35	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:40	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:45	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:50	8.97	8.97	8.92	
7:55	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:00	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:05	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:10	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:15	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:20	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:25	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:30	8.97	8.97	8.92	
8:35	8.97	8.97	8.92	

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NEW YORK (AP)-			Mutual Funds			New Inc			S&P 500			Thomson			S&P		
The following com- panies, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, ers, Inc., are the pri- ces at which these securities could be bought or sold. The values shown are the bid (Net Asset Value) or ask (ask- ing price) for the share.			Clearer Prices March 5, 1994			New Inc			S&P 500			Thomson			S&P		
Bid Ask			Bid Ask			Bid Ask			Bid Ask			Bid Ask			Bid Ask		
Inco	14.25	14.30	Yeda	12.25	12.26	Alkerm	2.85	2.86	SPY	1.25	1.26	Thomson	1.25	1.26	S&P	1.25	1.26
Intel	14.25	14.30	Yeda	12.25	12.26	Alkerm	2.85	2.86	SPY	1.25	1.26	Thomson	1.25	1.26	S&P	1.25	1.26
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Int'l	14.25	14.30	Yeda	12.25	12.26	Alkerm	2.85	2.86									

NE MONTHLY REVIEW

NERSI

Saxter International Interiors  
Curtain & Upholstery Experts

100,000  
Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1984

Ipsen Laboratories, Inc.  
100,000

Japan Express  
Tokyo Japan

The Dai Nippon Kaigyo Bank  
100,000

The Commercial Union Trust Co.  
100,000

NATIONAL BANK OF CONSTRUCTION AND RECONSTRUCTION AN  
100,000

U.S. \$75,000  
Bank of New York Overseas



# NEW ISSUES FEBRUARY 1984

A MONTHLY REVIEW OF MAJOR ISSUES AND THEIR UNDERWRITERS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE


## INDEX

New Issues  
February, 1984

All of these maturities have terms placed, the  
comparisons appear for purchasing of record only

**INTERNATIONAL BANK  
FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT**  
Washington, D.C.

**U.S. \$ 200,000,000**  
**11% U.S. Dollar Notes of 1984, due 1989**




<b>Deutsche Bank Aktienbank</b>	<b>Credit Suisse First Boston Limited</b>	
<b>Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.</b>	<b>Banque Nationale de Paris Limited</b>	<b>Paribas Parisien</b>
<b>Dahwa Savings Limited</b>	<b>Goldman Sachs International Corp.</b>	<b>Mutual Lynch International Co.</b>
<b>Morgan Guaranty Ltd</b>	<b>Morgan Stanley International Limited</b>	<b>Onion Postal Bank</b>
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(incorporated under the laws of the Netherlands, capital fl.

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ITCB (International) Limited  
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Sumitomo Montagu & Co. Ltd  
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<b>New Issue</b> <b>February 28, 1984</b>	<b>EUROFIMA</b>	<b>Ticket value</b> <b>at a Glance</b>
<p><b>Europäische Gesellschaft für die Finanzierung von Eisenbahnmateriail, Basel</b>  <b>Société européenne pour le financement de matériel ferroviaire, Bâle</b>  <b>Società europea per il finanziamento di materiale ferroviario, Basilea</b></p>		
<p><b>DM 100,000,000</b>  <b>7% % Deutsche Mark Bonds of 1984/1994</b></p>		
<b>Offering Price:</b> <b>Interest:</b> <b>Redemption</b> <b>(Gross):</b>	<p><b>100%</b>  <b>7% p.a., payable annually on March 1</b>  <b>March 1, 1984 as par</b>  <b>February 28, March 1, December 1, March 1 and March 1</b></p>	

[illegible]


*All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears on a notice of record.*

**U.S. \$100,000,000**

**GenFinance N.V.**

**Floating Rate Notes Due 1994**

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<b>BANK BREITENBURG AG</b>	<b>BANK OF TOKYO INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION</b>	<b>BANQUE PARIBAS</b>
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Swiss Bank Corporation  
International Ltd.  
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(Europe)  
Limited



Chase	100%	High	Low	Last	Net
McCIII	1.60	4.9	23%	23%	
McCGRS		72.144	13%	23%	
McLen w/		428	4	16%	+
McHCTC		9	4%	4%	
McHCTR		87	8%	4%	
McHord	.50	2.0	21	8%	+
McHSH		625	17%	17	
McHST		48	14%	14	
McHIG		158	11	8%	
McHPT		1815	24%	18%	

[illegible]

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[illegible]

هكذا من الامم









SOMEONE RAN OVER OUR CAT WITH A STEAM ROLLER.

I THINK I SAW HUM COME TO THE SURFACE ONCE FOR AIR—BUT HE WENT DOWN AGAIN LOOKING FOR HER!

BERLIN (AP)—A street leading to Olympic Stadium was renamed Saturday in honor of Jesse Owens, the late U.S. track star who captured four gold medals at the 1936 Berlin Olympics.

Owens's widow, Ruth, unveiled the new street sign — which changed Stadium Avenue to Jesse Owens Avenue — at the same open-air arena where Owens performed. The stadium, built for the 1936 Games, is in West Berlin and is still used for soccer matches.

The sprinter and jumper, who died four years ago, equaled the world mark at this time in the 100-meter race and broke world records in the 200-meter and long jump. He also won a gold in the 400-meter relay.

Among the outstanding Saturday's brief ceremony were U.S. Olympic gold medalist Edwin Moses, who won the 400-meter hurdles in 1976 at Montreal, and Wilma Rudolph, who won the 100- and 200-meter dashes and anchored the victorious 400-meter-relay team in 1960 at Rome.

Southland (San Francisco)  
Lamar 36, Michigan 54, 44  
Louisiana Tech 65, NE Louisiana 56  
Southwest (San Francisco)  
Rice 53, Texas Tech 49  
Texas A&M 57, 57  
Southwestern Athletic (San Francisco)  
Alcorn 78, Grambling 55, 53  
Texas Southern 74, Southern 49  
Trans-America (Championships)  
Houston Baptist 51, Southern 76  
Western Athletic (San Francisco)  
New Mexico 64, Brigham Young 55  
Texas-El Paso 62, Wyoming 55

**SATURDAY'S RESULTS**  
**CONFERENCE TOURNAMENTS**  
Atlantic Coast (San Francisco)  
Duke 77, North Carolina 75  
Maryland 54, Wake Forest 46  
Atlantic Ten (Championships)  
West Virginia 59, St. Bonaventure 56  
Big East (Championships)  
Georgetown 82, Syracuse 73, OT  
St. Louis (Championships)  
Kansas 76, Oklahoma 78  
Big Sky (Championships)  
Nevada-Reno 73, Montana 49  
ECAC Division III (Championships)  
Trinity, Conn. 59, Connecticut Coll. 78  
ECAC Metro (Championships)  
Long Island U. 57, Robert Morris 11  
ECAC North Atlantic (Championships)  
Northeastern 85, Colgate 75  
ECAC South (Championships)  
Richmond 74, Navy 55  
East Coast (Championships)  
Rider 73, Bucknell 71  
Metro (Championships)  
Memphis 57, Va. Virginia Tech 65  
Mid-American (San Francisco)  
Kent 67, E. Michigan 58  
Miami, Ohio 51, Toledo 44  
Mid-Continent (San Francisco)  
W. Illinois 87, Ill.-Chicago 67  
Midwestern City (Championships)  
Oral Roberts 64, Xavier, Ohio 65  
Missouri Valley (Championships)  
Tulsa 78, Creighton 62, OT

**NCAA Division II**  
New England Regional (Championships)  
Sacred Heart Conn. 85, 5, Dakota S. 51, OT  
Conn. Connecticut 102, AIC 90 (consolation)  
**East Regional**  
Massfield St. 64, Coonson 78 (consolation)  
South Atlantic Regional (Championships)  
Virginia Union 53, Norfolk St. 54  
Rock-McCorm 49, Wake-Salem 54 (consolation)  
Great Lakes Regional (San Francisco)  
Kendrick-Wesleyan 76, Ballwinfield 51, 65  
Lewis, Ill. 93, Ballwinfield 67  
North Central Regional (Championships)  
Marquette 75, Wayne St. 67, 73

**NCAA Division III (Overseas)**  
Clark, Mass. 90, Nazareth, N.Y. 61  
De Pover, Ill. 64, LaSalle-Chester, Tenn. 49  
Ursula, N.J. 57, Mountclair 91, N.J. 54  
WV-Whitfield 45, 45

**NCAA**  
East Regional Dist. 2 (Championships)  
Marquette 75, Wayne St. 67, 73  
Ohio Valley (Championships)  
Marquette 75, 44  
Youghstoun 39, 34  
Kentucky St. 49, 69

DePaul 44, Marquette 51  
Illinois 81, Wisconsin 57  
Indiana 53, Ohio St. 67  
Northwestern 54, Michigan 52, OT

**FAR WEST**  
Arizona 64, Washington St. 68  
Oregon 65, California 44  
Oregon St. 79, UCLA 65

**MIDWEST**  
Alcorn 71, 78, Texas Southern 67  
Dayton 64, Old Dominion 65

**United Press International**

**DePaul Wins Finale for Coach Meyer**  
DePaul University's basketball team gave Ray Meyer a lift so he could do a little training after the Blue Demons dropped Marquette, 64-49. Saturday in Meyer's regular-season coaching finale, Meyer, 70, has a record of 723 victories and 553 losses (playoffs aside) to show for his 47 years on the job, ranking him fifth in victories among Division I coaches.

A	N	D	I	E	S		H	A	I	S	H			
L	O	U	V	E	R		R	E	Q	U	E	S	T	
M	A	N	D	A	T	E		E	R	U	D	I	T	E
I	B	S	E	N		G	E	L		A	A	R	O	N
C	A	T	S		P	A	L	I	R		N	E	R	O
A	M	O		B	A	R	K	E	E	P		S	C	R
A	P	O	U	N	D	O	F	F	L	E	S	H		
		F	S	T			R	A	G					
	F	E	A	T	H	E	R	W	E	I	G	H	T	
C	R	O		S	E	X	I	E	S	T		A	R	A
H	I	S	S		R	A	J	A	H		L	I	E	F
A	D	I	T	S		R	N	S		F	I	R	M	A
F	A	N	A	T	I	C		E	L	E	A	N	O	R
E	Y	E	L	A	S	H		L	E	A	N	E	R	
	S	E	G	O			E	T	A	T	S			

Fuchs is excited by his subject, and that excitement gives his biography something like Bellow's "lyricism of ideas." To choose just one example, here is Fuchs's comparison of Huck Finn and Augie March: "Both marginal characters are sensitive, compassionate, effectively orphaned, skeptical, resisting, observant, typically 'lightning on,' unheroic, buoyant though carrying a weight of suffering, elegiac about nature, with a strong nocturnal streak coming through the daylight of their vernacular delivery."

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times

The diagramed deal is from a quiz book by two European experts. They point out, rightly, that North is too strong to raise the one-heart response to game. Six hearts would be a virtual certainty if South held as little as K-Q-x-x of hearts. The three-club rebid, with heart support to follow, is the traditional solution for North.

As it is, South has no interest in slam and is hard-pressed to score 10 tricks. A spade is led, and East takes the ace and shifts to the club ten.

This seems to defeat the contract, for the declarer has no entry to his hand to take the trump finesse. The declarer allows the ten to win, but takes the ace on the next round.

fatal, for when West wins the third round of clubs he can play a fourth with decisive results: East ruffs with the five or the seven, forcing an honor, and West has a natural trump trick.

East's uppercut has knocked out the declarer, or perhaps the authors.

NORTH  
 ♠ 3  
 ♥ A 8 6 2  
 ♦ A K Q J 4  
 ♣ A 7 2

WEST  
 ♠ J 10 9 8  
 ♥ K 3 4  
 ♦ 10 8  
 ♣ K Q 8 4

EAST (D)  
 ♠ A Q 6 4 2  
 ♥ 7 5  
 ♦ 9 8 8  
 ♣ 10 9 5

**SOUTH**  
 ♠ K 7 3  
 ♥ Q J 10 2  
 ♦ 7 3 2  
 ♣ J 8 3

East and West were vulnerable.  
 The bidding:

East	South	West	North
Pass	Pass	Pass	1 ♣
Pass	1 ♣	Pass	2 ♣
Pass	3 ♣	Pass	3 ♣
Pass	4 ♣	Pass	Pass

West led the spade jack.

MIDDLE EAST					
Ankara	4	39	1	34	fr
Beirut	26	48	12	54	fr
Buenos Aires	13	55	9	48	cl
Jerusalem	2	34	7	45	fr
Tel Aviv	19	66	9	48	fr
OCEANIA					
Auckland	23	73	14	57	sh
Sydney	77	81	30	48	fr
Honolulu	28	82	10	64	fr
Houston	17	76	11	59	fr
Los Angeles	26	79	12	54	fr
Miami	24	75	14	57	fr
Minneapolis	18	18	15	5	fr
Moscow	7	19	21	6	fr
Nassau	27	77	13	59	fr
New York	1	34	4	25	fr
San Francisco	10	64	10	30	cl
Seattle	6	43	13	33	fr
St. Louis	25	23	17	1	fr
Toronto	6	32	4	21	fr
Washington	0	32	4	21	fr

ci-cloudy; to-foggy; lr-fair; h-hall; o-overcast; pc-partly cloudy r-rain;  
sh-showers; sn-snow; st-storm.

**MONDAY 3 FORECAST - STORMW. 5 smooth. FRANKFURT: Overcast, Term. 7-1 (40-39). LONDON: Fair, Term. 6-4 (40-25). MADRID: Fair, Term. 7-1 (45-26). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy, Term. 4-3 (35-27). PARIS: Partly cloudy, Term. 7-1 (40-39). ROME: Partly cloudy, Term. 7-1 (40-39). Overcast, Term. 7-1 (40-39). ZURICH: Fair, Term. 3-4 (36-25). BANGKOK: Fair, Term. 10-1 (70-60). HONG KONG: Cloudy, Term. 17-15 (45-39). MANILA: Fair, Term. 21-25 (69-77). BEJUL: Rain, Term. 7-4 (45-25). SINGAPORE: Thunderstorm, Term. 30-24 (85-75). TOKYO: Fair, Term. 7-1**



SPORTS

Witherspoon Takes WBC Title

By Michael Katz  
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — With the two other titleholders at ringside, along with Muhammad Ali — a reminder that the world has survived three heavyweight champions before — Tim Witherspoon outpointed Greg Page Friday night to become the third man in the current crowded picture.

The scheduled 12-round bout was to determine the World Boxing Council's successor to Larry Holmes, who resigned that title in December but was subsequently recognized by the new International Boxing Federation. Holmes and Gerrie Coetzee, the World Boxing Association titleholder whom he is scheduled to meet later this year, were at opposite ends of the Las Vegas Convention Center ring.

Ali was surprised of his title in 1967 for refusing induction into the Army. Subsequently, Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis won recognition as champions, but a majority of the world still acknowledged Ali.

Neither Witherspoon nor Page was a reminder Friday night of Ali or Holmes at their peaks, but Witherspoon, the aggressor throughout, started and finished strongly. One judge, Charles Minkler, scored the fight a draw, 114-114. But Jerry Roth and Lou Tabat favored Witherspoon, each by 117-111.

The 25-year-old Page, who followed Ali out of Louisville, Kentucky, was supposed to have been favored Friday night. The No. 1 contender of both the WBC and WBA, however, weighed in Thursday at a bloated 239½ pounds (108.6 kilograms), about 10 pounds over his best fighting weight and the odds, which had favored him by 9-5 at one point, dropped to 6-5, pick 'em.

Witherspoon, who weighed in at 220½, or three-quarters of a pound

more than when he lost a 12-round split decision to Holmes as a 6-1 underdog last May, did not need the extra roll around Page's waist to devise a fight plan.

"I plan to go downstairs," he had been saying all along.

He went directly at Page's oversized body with solid right hands in the opening round. Midway through, he combined a right to the body with a left hook to the head and Page hastily retreated.

In the second round, Witherspoon went out only downstairs but to the basement. A low right hand had Page doubled over momentarily and Witherspoon then went upstairs to the head with a chopping right and a solid hook.

Witherspoon was walking through Page's punches and in the third landed another solid right to the head that had Page retreating. Witherspoon was taking away Page's jab by holding his right hand crossed in front of his face, but at the end of the third round Page finally found the opening.

Witherspoon was vulnerable to left hooks and Page, who was doing most of his fighting off the ropes, landed two solid ones at the end of the third round that forced Witherspoon back.

The second half of the fourth round was fought in one neutral corner, Page's back to the ropes and the two large men leaning on each other. Page kept firing right uppercuts, Witherspoon responding with left hooks.

Witherspoon, who had opened his mouth for air as early as the second round, was throwing fewer and fewer punches. In the fifth round, although he landed a couple of solid rights, he did little else but lean.

He did land some solid right hands at the beginning of the sixth, but Page again showed he has a solid chin.

The crowd of about 6,000 was booing often as the two fighters became more and more sluggish.

Witherspoon, who by now looked more out of shape than Page's stomach, landed more solid blows in the seventh. But, cut on the lip and with his mouth open, he seemed discouraged when Page just shook them off and started dancing for the first time since early in the fight. In most jurisdictions, however, points are not awarded for taking punches but for landing them.

In the eighth round, when Page landed a light punch as Referee Mills Lane was breaking a clinch, Witherspoon angrily cocked his right hand and let go a chopping punch over Lane's arms to Page's head. But Page, jabbing more effectively now and hurrying Witherspoon with an occasional body punch, landed more blows when the referee was not in the way.

Page scored with a solid left hook to the side of the head, his best punch of the fight, midway through the ninth round. Witherspoon charged gamely forward.

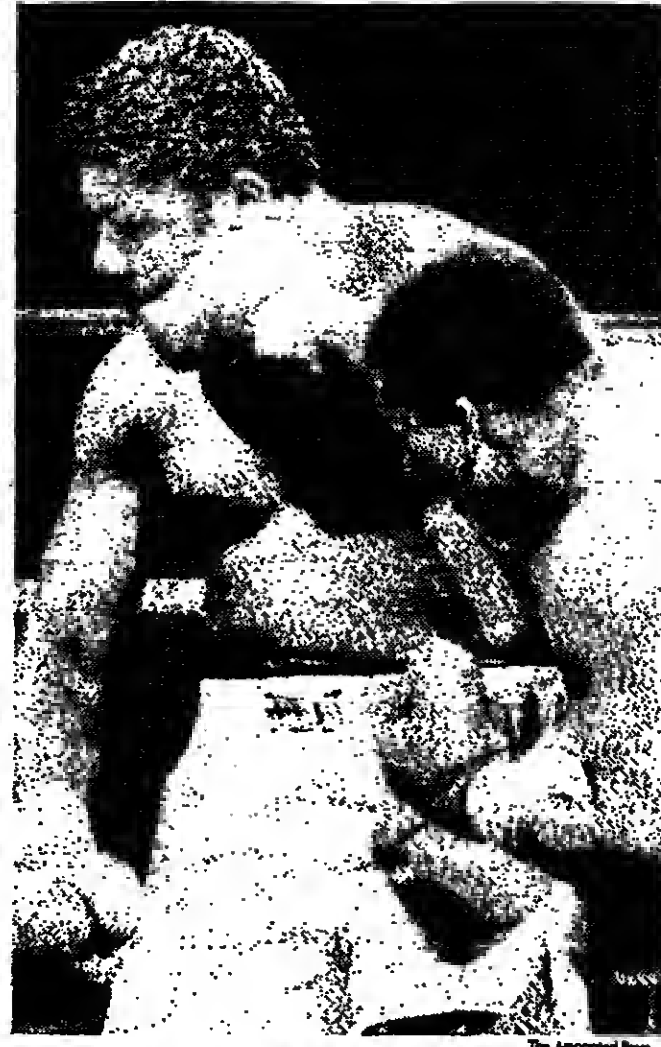
Witherspoon, 26, who has been boxing for less than five years, came into Friday night's fight with a 17-1 record with 12 knockouts. Page took a 23-1 record with 18 knockouts into the bout.

■ DeLeon Easily Keeps Crown  
Carlos DeLeon successfully defended his WBC cruiserweight championship Friday with a unanimous 12-round decision over Anthony Davis, United Press International reported from Las Vegas.

DeLeon, with a 5-inch reach advantage, controlled the fight from the outset. His left jab found its mark in the first round, puffing up Davis's left eye, which was nearly closed by the fight's end. DeLeon outboxed Davis throughout and scored a ninth-round knockdown.

The three official cards had it 118-113, 118-112 and 115-112 in favor of DeLeon, now 36-2-1. Davis is 14-2 lifetime.

Friday's fight was the second defense of DeLeon since he won the WBC title for the second time by stopping S.T. Gordon last July 17. DeLeon, in his only other fight prior to meeting Davis, knocked out



Tim Witherspoon scoring solidly against a pudgy Greg Page.

Alvaro Lopez in four rounds on Sept. 21. DeLeon first won the title in November 1980, but was knocked out in two rounds by Gordon in June 1982.

DeLeon's only other defeat was in September 1977, when he was stopped in the eighth round by Ray Hammond.

At Ease at Last, Rice Seems Ready to Clean Up in the No. 4 Slot

WINTER HAVEN, Florida — Jim Rice, Boston's new cleanup hitter, feels more comfortable batting third, but he is doing just what a No. 4 hitter should do.

The 1983 American League home run champion drove in five runs Saturday with a homer and a single, powering the Red Sox to a 9-3 exhibition victory over Toronto.

Rice grounded a two-run single off Mike Morgan in the first inning and hit his first home of the spring off Morgan in the third, a shot off the screen beyond the fence at the 380-foot mark in right-center.

"A couple of years ago I didn't feel right batting fourth, but it's O.K. now," Rice said.

"Manager Ralph Houk just told me I was batting fourth, and that was it. Everything is in my

favor with left-handed hitters like Wade Boggs in front of me and Mike Eassey behind me. They're not going to be able to pitch around us much this year. Batting third or batting fourth is like taking \$1 million or \$1.1 million. I'll take either one."

■ The New York Mets supposedly have one of the best young pitching staffs in baseball, and Saturday they flashed some of that brilliance.

Four Met pitchers combined on a one-hitter — a first-inning single by Ozzie Smith — to produce a 2-0 exhibition victory over St. Louis.

Walt Terrell went the first three innings and Craig Swan, Doug Sisk and Jesse Orosco stifled the Cards. No St. Louis runner reached third

base and only Smith made it as far as second.

■ Baltimore's Jim Palmer, who was on the disabled list twice last season and pitched only 76 innings, worked three scoreless innings Saturday, his first exhibition appearance of the spring.

"Did you hear those people in the stands today?" he said afterward. "They thought I wasn't going to show up. They wanted to know who that guy was in Palmer's uniform."

■ For Bruce Bochte, spring training this year means a lot more than a return to baseball. "I wanted to get back into the mainstream, and what's more in the mainstream of the Oakland A's new first baseman said at camp in Phoenix."

He left baseball after hitting .297 for Seattle in 1982. His contract was up, and Bochte had decided in the fall of 1981 that he wanted to pursue other interests.

"I needed more time to work and develop ideas and concepts I've been interested in the last couple of years," Bochte said. The interests, Bochte said, "are kind of hard for me to articulate. I have to sound vague, but they have to do with the state of the earth, the planet."

For 16 months, Bochte and his wife lived on a small island in Puget Sound, Washington. He supervised a garden, which fed a group of people with similar interests.

■ Darrell Evans, who was wooed by Los Angeles last winter but signed as a free agent with Detroit, probably will play first base and bat third in the Tiger lineup behind Lou Whitaker and Alan Trammell.

Evans, a former San Francisco Giant, said he chose Detroit for two reasons — "Tiger Stadium is tailored to a left-handed power hitter and the Tigers have a shot at the World Series. ... Meanwhile Manager Sparky Anderson said he is looking for a left-handed reliever."

"We'd take a left-hander of any kind," he said.

■ If catchers are born, but not made, then Clint Hurdle is in trouble. At the age of 26, after nine seasons in which he played first base, third base and the outfield, the Mets are trying to convert him into a catcher. And Hurdle has the bruises to prove it.

"You take your humps back there," Hurdle says of his first three weeks behind the plate. "But that comes with the job."

Hurdle did not volunteer for the experiment. It was suggested by Manager Dave Johnson, who reasoned that Hurdle fit the job description: He is a 6-foot-3-inch 200-pounder with sure hands, a strong arm and a left-handed bat with home-run power. Besides, he has limited range in the field and has bounced around from Kansas City to Cincinnati to Indianapolis to New York to Tidewater in three seasons.

"The way things have been going the last couple of years," Hurdle says, "I'm in no position to say no to anything."

■ The beeping sounds made by the walls of Fort Lauderdale Stadium are coming from sensors developed by Mimmo to warn outfielders that they are getting close. The idea, of course, is to prevent collisions.

Left fielder Gary Matthews finds it ironic that he is the first and only outfielder on the Philadelphia roster to have seen up a regular spring job. The other six experienced outfielders are competing for the jobs in center and right.

Matthews, 33, struggled through



Cub second baseman Dan Rohn (17) landed hard after being upended by Milwaukee's Roy Howell on the front end of a double play Saturday. Rohn got his leg off before Howell took him out, though, and Chicago went on to a 5-3 victory.

last season, when he was platooned in left with Greg Gross. But he exploded in the National League playoffs, bating .429 with three home runs and eight RBIs in the series.

■ Were it not for those four playoff games, Matthews figures he would have been traded, or, at best, been forced to join the competition in the outfield. "You can play 162 ballgames," he said, "and they don't really know what kind of player you are and then you can play a week and you can change everybody's mind about you."

■ Atlanta's clean-living Dale Murphy turned down an invitation to appear in a bathing suit spread in Playgirl magazine. Said one member of the Braves' organization: "Murphy doesn't even wear short-sleeved shirts."

■ Dennis Leonard, the only Kansas City Royal pitcher to win 30 games in more than one season, has spent most of the spring on a special rehabilitation program to build up the tendon in his left knee.

Leonard popped a tendon in his left knee in a game May 28 and twice has undergone surgery to repair a muscle tear. Despite all his hard work, Leonard continues to have problems with fluid buildup on the knee. He has had it drained several times this spring at the

Royals' camp in Fort Myers, Florida, and he has been taking antibiotics in hopes of curing the infection producing the fluid.

"It's frustrating to do all the work and then have the infection," said Leonard, who has been limited to an occasional game of catch this spring. He is not expected to start throwing off a mound until May 1 and is not expected back until July at the earliest.

■ A Clear path to second: Former California Angel reliever Mark Clear could use some work on his pickoff move. Base stealers have succeeded in 60 of 65 attempts in the three seasons that Clear has been pitching for Boston.

■ Philadelphia third baseman Mike Schmidt had casts made of his feet to a manufacturer of baseball spikes could make a pair of custom orthopedic shoes to protect the injured Achilles tendon on his left foot. Schmidt also has had bursters in his left heel.

■ Montreal Manager Bill Virdon, who moved Mickey Maule's successor, Bobby Murcer, out of center field to make room for Elliott Maddox when he was with the Yankees, is now moving center-fielder Andre Dawson — either No. 1 or 2 at the position in the National League, depending on how you feel about Dale Murphy — to right and putting Tim Lincecum in center.

"Dawson has had a lot of problems with his knees — he's had operations on both of them," Virdon said. "Playing right should make it easier for him. He's also the only legitimate right fielder we've got."

■ Rick Monday on the Los Angeles Dodgers' spring-training regimen:

"We still need work on batters charging mounds and bench-clearing brawls. Every other thing you can possibly think of we've already worked on."

McKinney, Johnson Cup Victors

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

WATERVILLE VALLEY, New Hampshire — Skiing with renewed confidence, Tamara McKinney of the United States completed a sweep of two women's World Cup races with a decisive victory in a giant slalom here Sunday.

Meanwhile, in Whistler, British Columbia, U.S. Olympic champion Bill Johnson won his second straight men's cup downhill in a time of 2 minutes, 28.5 seconds. In his third cup triumph of the season, Johnson easily defeated Helmut Hufschauer of Austria, second in 2:03.17, and Pirmin Zbibrig, third in 2:03.18.

Todd Brooker was fourth in 2:03.52 and fellow Canadian Steve Podborski, making the final start of a brilliant 10-year career, was next in 2:03.75.

Urs Räber of Switzerland won the cup downhill title despite finishing well back Sunday. Erwin Resch of Austria, his nearest challenger, fell; third-placed Franz Klammer of Austria also finished in the pack. Räber finished with 94 points, 3 ahead of Resch. Johnson was third with 87, dropping Klammer to fourth (79) and Podborski to fifth (79).

McKinney, the reigning women's overall cup champion, streaked through Sunday's two runs, each with 41 gates, in a combined 2:09.66, a half-second ahead of Erika Hess of Switzerland (2:10.16). American Cristin Cooper was third in 2:10.30.

McKinney had won Saturday's slalom here by more than a 1.10 seconds over Brigitte Gaudt of Switzerland.

Last year, McKinney won twice and had a second in three cup races here, helping her become the first U.S. woman to win the overall title in its 17-year history.

"It's kind of hard to say it got me psyched because I won here last year," she said. "There are a lot of things I did last year that people keep wondering if I'm going to live up to. I didn't want to come in with the attitude of having to live up to last year."

The back-to-back victories were her first of the current cup season and followed a series of disappointing seconds and thirds. "This year

has kind of been a long year — it wasn't the best January and February," she said.

The performances bolted McKinney from seventh to fourth place in the overall cup standings. Hess leads with 234 points, followed by Hani Wenzel of Liechtenstein (217) and Irene Epple of West Germany (178). McKinney has 167; Cooper is fifth with 161.

In the slalom standings, McKinney moved up to second with 87 points behind Hess, who has 89. Hess is also the giant slalom leader with 92 points. Cooper is second with 90 and McKinney third with 69.

McKinney won Saturday's first heat and was runner-up in the sec-

ond to register a combined 1:37.78. "It was my best race this season," she said. "I skied a lot more aggressively, although I made one mistake in the first race."

Gaudt, third after the first run, moved up to second after totaling 1:38.91. Olympic silver medalist Perrine Pelen of France jumped from seventh to third (1:38.96) with a second run of 46.98 seconds.

Hess finished fifth Saturday in 1:39.34, 15-hundredths of a second behind fourth-placed Brigitte Gaudt of Switzerland. Cooper had the best time of the second run, 46.79, and climbed from 16th to a tie for 6th with Dorotea Tialka of Poland.

Roswitha Steiner of Austria, winner of a slalom here last year, faltered on Saturday's first run and did not finish. Olympic gold medal slalom winner Paoletta Magoni of Italy also slipped during her first run and did not finish.

Aside from her slow cup start this season, McKinney failed to finish the Olympic slalom. She attributed her breakthrough Saturday to being more relaxed. "It's an up that I've needed for a while. I had bright spots but I've really had a hard time putting two good runs in the same race."

McKinney took the lead on Saturday's first run, finishing ahead of Monika Hess of Switzerland by more than six-tenths of a second. But McKinney had to contend with an official protest lodged by a course referee who said she had straddled one of the 60 gates.

The protest was dismissed after a five-member jury viewed a videotape of her run. One U.S. ski team official said McKinney made the gate only because she has "probably the quickest feet in World Cup skiing."

"I made a mistake on that first run on the bottom," McKinney said.

"I went a little straight and jammed and went up on my tips on one turn."

After her close call, McKinney said she was more cautious in the second leg, not taking any chances. "It was a little nervous before the second because I haven't put two good runs together all year," she said.



Tamara McKinney ... I've really had a hard time.

USFL Will Seek Help From Colleges In a Review of Draft Eligibility Rule

By Paul Arnter  
Washington Post Service

INDIANAPOLIS — The United States Football League will write various college sports groups this week asking their participation on a board to review challenges to the league's college eligibility rule.

The league's commissioner, Chet Simmons, said Friday that the review board idea is an attempt to deal with possible repercussions of a recent federal court decision in Los Angeles overturning the USFL's eligibility rule.

That rule was designed to keep players in college until they had used up their eligibility.

The USFL plans to appeal the court ruling.

"It has never been our intention to recruit, solicit or draft undergraduates," said Simmons, who allowed Marcus Dupree and Herschel Walker, both undergraduates, to play in the USFL despite the eligibility rule.

"We realize we are going to be faced with more challenges of our rule," Simmons said, "and we want to get a procedure in place as quickly as possible."

Simmons envisions a board (comprising, among others, an athletic director, a college coach, an academician, a lawyer and a physician) that would set criteria by which undergraduates would be judged regarding their fitness to play pro football.

"The board would review a kid's possible application to come out early," Simmons said. "If they [board members] determined he was ready, they would endorse the petition."

"If they turn it down and then he still petitions us — and we also turn him down and he sues us — then, at least, we have a rule of reason for the courts."

USFL officials are basing the idea on a segment of the ruling in the Boynton case.

In that decision, which found the eligibility rule violated antitrust laws, Judge Laughlin Waters wrote:

"The United States Football League does not provide procedural safeguards whereby an individual may contest his exclusion under the eligibility rule."

Simmons said that even if the colleges and coaches "turn us down, we will go ahead and set it up on our own ... so we are within the law."

■ USFL Standings

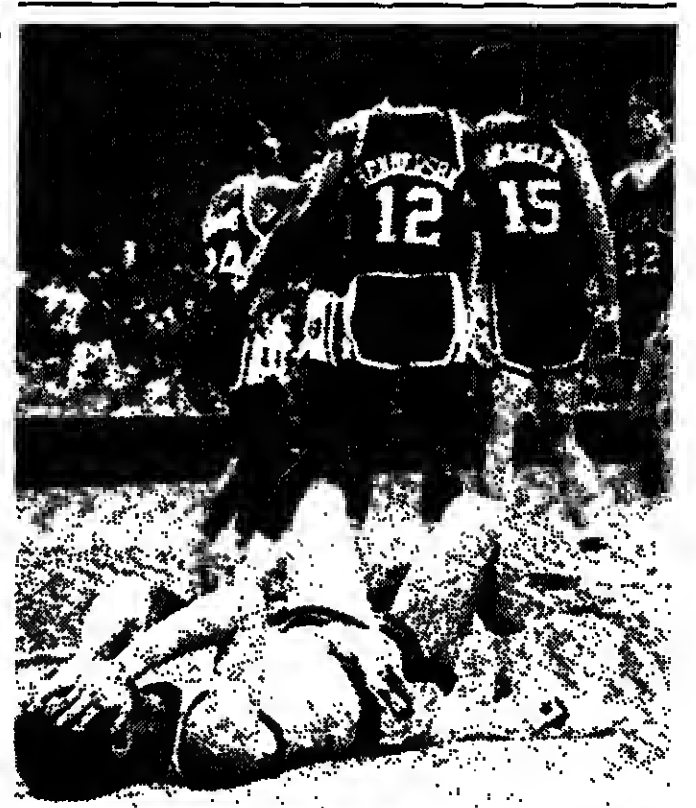
EASTERN CONFERENCE  
W L T Pct. GB  
New Jersey 2 0 0 1.000 45 32  
Philadelphia 2 0 0 1.000 34 10  
Pittsburgh 2 0 0 1.000 27 24  
Washington 2 0 0 1.000 20 31

Central Division  
W L T Pct. GB  
Tampa Bay 3 0 0 1.000 48 39  
Houston 2 0 0 1.000 34 10  
Birmingham 1 1 0 500 27 21  
Memphis 1 1 0 500 20 28  
Jacksonville 1 2 0 333 104 66

Western Conference  
W L T Pct. GB  
Denver 2 0 0 1.000 44 24  
Arizona 1 1 0 500 32 36  
Los Angeles 0 2 0 000 34 48  
Oakland 0 2 0 000 27 55

"We are spending a lot of money and time fighting the challenge to our eligibility rule, mostly because the colleges were upset," Simmons said.

"Maybe now we have an other choice right now but to accept undergraduates. That's why we hope they'll react favorably to the board idea."



As Duke players celebrated Friday night's 67-63 overtime victory in the Atlantic Coast Conference basketball tournament, Mark Price of Georgia Tech could hardly be blamed for choosing to take an agonizing defeat lying down. Price scored a team-high 18 points but, in the last second of regulation play, he missed a short jumper from the baseline.

■ NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE  
W L Pct. GB  
Boston 48 15 762 —  
Philadelphia 38 24 613 9½  
New York 38 25 602 10  
New Jersey 30 34 469 18  
Washington 26 36 420 20½

Central Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Milwaukee 28 26 514 —  
Detroit 28 26 514 —  
Atlanta 31 24 567 7½  
Chicago 22 29 431 14½  
Cleveland 22 29 431 14½  
Indiana 19 35 297 19

Western Conference  
W L Pct. GB  
Dallas 30 30 500 —  
Utah 30 30 500 —  
San Antonio 28 32 467 16  
Denver 26 36 419 20½  
Phoenix 27 35 435 8  
Houston 24 39 381 18

Pacific Division  
W L Pct. GB  
Los Angeles 47 22 681 —  
Portland 35 30 539 2½  
Seattle 29 36 446 9½  
San Diego 26 39 408 16  
Golden State 26 39 408 16  
San Jose 24 40 375 17½  
(A-Clinched playoff berth)

Friday's Results  
Los Angeles 121, Dallas 120, OT (Abdullah-Jabbar 22, Johnson 30, Asuburr 28, Cummings 28).  
Detroit 122, New Jersey 112 (Thomas 24, Laimbeer 22, Richardson 23, Williams, Dawkins 18).  
Portland 104, Atlanta 101 (Carr, Neftci 20, Thompson 18, Williams 24, Williams 14).  
Philadelphia 12, Seattle 14 (Cheeks 20, Toney, Richardson 14, Vranes 15, Silmo 14).  
Phoenix 126, Indiana 110 (Edwards, Robey 28, Lucas 14, Kellum 22, Elmore 15).  
Boston 129, Milwaukee 128, 2 OT (Bird 36, Henderson 22, Johnson 24, Manville 21).  
San Diego 134, Denver 126 (Cummings 28, Smith 22, Vandeweyer 29, Isreal 21).  
Saturday's Results  
Indiana 126, Los Angeles 114 (Kellum 25, Stevens 21, Abdul-Jabbar 25, Johnson 21).  
Detroit 115, Washington 110 (Edwards, Robey 28, Lucas 14, Kellum 22, Elmore 15).  
San Antonio 123, Houston 113 (Aldrich 24, Lucas, Gervin 14, Livers, Serrano 20, McCray 14).  
New York 114, Utah 105 (King 24, Cartwright 17, Dantley 32, Griffith 31).  
Detroit 115, Washington 110 (Long 22, Trivette 21, Rutland 24, Malone 22).  
Dallas 128, Golden State 102 (Blackman 43, Davis 19, Carril 23, Johnson, Short 15).

Transition  
United States Football League  
ARIZONA — Named Paul Lankford assistant offensive coach, Released Don Schwartz, safety.  
CHICAGO — Claimed Mike Fox, safety, on waivers from Los Angeles.  
LOS ANGELES — Stated Duane Green, wide receiver, and John Truitt, linebacker.  
PITTSBURGH — Cut Don Short, safety, and Sylvester May, wide receiver.

COLLEGE  
ARKANSAS ST. — Named Nelson Colton head basketball coach.  
COLORADO — Named Jim Winesawer head tennis coach.  
KANSAS ST. — Named Tim McGuire and Sherwood Taylor assistant football coaches.



U.S. Olympian Pat LaFontaine was sporting a black eye Saturday night, but the New York Islander rookie forward was still willing to mix it up, here against Calgary defenseman Karl Elomaa. Mike Eaves scored at 1:22 of overtime to give the Flames a 5-4 victory and a sweep of their three-game series this season with the National Hockey League champs.

Used From International

WALDES CONFERENCE

W L T Pct. GB  
New York Islanders 42 34 4 382 243  
New York Rangers 40 36 4 372 266  
New York Flyers 37 39 6 376 269  
Philadelphia 35 44 3 323 323  
New Jersey 34 47 3 308 330  
Pittsburgh 22 59 5 279 354

Atlantic Division  
W L T Pct. GB  
Boston 42 32 5 376 276  
Quebec 38 36 4 343 228  
St. Louis 32 42 6 320 280  
Montreal 28 46 8 324 274

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

W L T Pct. GB  
St. Louis 25 39 4 343 299  
St. Louis 25 39 4 343 299  
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St. Louis 25 39 4 343 299  
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## LANGUAGE

## A Report From the Punch Line

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — When a reader inquired into the origin of the expression *don't make waves* (pointed out that the widely used catch phrase was the punch line of an old joke on the theme of not causing a bad situation to worsen).

Lexicographic irregularities were then asked to survey the language for other examples of punch-line English. I now have a file bulging with the wheedling chestnuts in any comic's routine, but some of the submissions found a needed etymology of well-worn lines that make points to insiders. Foreign students of the language, as well as native speakers who never heard the jokes, hear phrases that seem idiosyncratic. The phrases are not idiomatic; rather, they are dangling punch lines to forgotten stories, remaining in the language like the smile of the Cheshire cat.

*Don't make waves*, for example, has its derivation explained by John Bailey Lloyd of Beach Haven, New Jersey: "The soul of a de-bauchee arrives in hell. The Devil offers him the choice of one of three doors to enter and stay for eternity. From behind the first door comes the sound of drinking and revelry; from the second, the sound of chorus crying. 'Don't make waves,' Curious, he chooses the third. The Devil opens the door to a Dantesque scene in which thousands of souls are standing up to their thighs in foul mud and mire, waiting to each new arrival. 'Don't make waves!'"

Sometimes a cartoon caption makes it into the language. When told, "It's atrocious, dear," a wit-mopet of the 1920s told her mother, "I say it's atrocious, and I say the hell with it." Carl Rose of The New Yorker drew the cartoon, and E.B. White supplied the phrase still used to signify, "Don't confuse me with the facts when I want to indulge my prejudices."

Another New Yorker cartoonist, Peter Arno, drew a mangled wreckage of an airplane, frantic rescue squads at the scene, with the aircraft designer plans under one arm, saying, "We're back to the old drawing board." This 1941 caption is now used for any brave or resigned reaction to situations in which the best-laid plans gang aft a-gley.

Most dangling punch lines, how-

ever, have left long stories behind. "Ready when you are, C.B.," indicating enthusiastic inactivity — is used by moviegoers who have never heard of mogul Cecil B. De Mille. When that phrase was cited in my original query — incorrectly, as "Whenever you're ready, C.B.," — an anonymous supporter in The New York Times's systems support (is this a system?) sent this etymology: "C.B. De Mille was filming an extravagant scene which called for the entire town set to be destroyed."

"He set up three cameras. The scene was played, the town destroyed. Picking up his megaphone, the great director asked: 'Camera One — how was it, C.B.?' The film broke. 'De Mille, undaunted, called out: 'Camera Two — how'd it go?' Brilliant, C.B., but I left the lens cap on.' Desperate now, De Mille called: 'Camera Three — come in, Camera Three!' And the punch-line: 'Ready when you are, C.B.'"

"What's this 'we' jazz, paleface?" is an expression that has come to mean "I do not associate myself with your remarks." The provenance is recounted by Dr. Daniel Hely of Carlisle, Pennsylvania: "Surrounded by hostile Indians, the Lone Ranger turned to his faithful companion and said, 'Looks like we're done for, Tonto.' To which the red man replied as cited above." Dr. Hely traces this idiom to the presumptuous use of the first-person-plural pronoun to a May 1927 supposed radio communication: "What do you mean, 'we,' Lindbergh?"

Yiddish is a superb source of punch lines: "But who's counting?" and "So I lied" have already been explained in this space. "But what have you done for me lately?" and "Who's minding the store?" are self-evident. "Don't make trouble" is the whispered advice from one man facing a firing squad to the man next to him demanding a blindfold, and "That's half the battle" is a matchmaker's expression of relief after having gained approval of the matchmaker's permission to arrange a marriage between his pipsqueak son and Princess Anne. Edward Bleier of Warner Brothers Television supplies the story behind "I once had a car like that," an expression of mock sympathy: "A

Texas rancher asks to see the largest ranch in Israel and is shown a spread of only six acres. He describes his own ranch by saying he can start driving at sundown on the longest day of the year and finally, at sundown, he would still be driving on his own property. To which the Israeli replies, "I once had a car like that."

We come now to the punch line that has forced its way into reference works despite its scatological origin and, as reflected in the mail, is the most famous example of punch-line English. In Webster's Ninth New Collegiate dictionary, under the verb *hit*, is the phrase *hit the fan*. Considerations of good taste preclude my explaining to visiting Martians the lead up to this punch line, but E.W. Gilman of Merriam-Webster comments: "Even though the story was based on highly improbable assumptions (for one, that the fan was working in reverse), the image evoked was vivid enough to have won itself a small place in the language."

The lexicographer adds: "I think that the popular phrase of a year or two back, 'That's all she wrote,' is also probably a punch line, but I have never heard the story."

He has touched on one of the great mysteries of punch-line English. In World War II, a Dear John letter was a communication from the girl back home that she had decided to sit under the apple tree with another; in that connection, *That's all she wrote* became current. It was probably attached to a joke, but the joke has been lost to civilization's collective memory, same as the meaning behind the ancient *dead as a doornail*. That is why today's research on punch-line English is so vital; centuries from now, some distraught human being will look up from the depths of despair and whisper, "There must be a pony in here somewhere." Lexicographers will know, thanks to these lines preserved on some diamond-hard disk, that it is punch-line President Reagan's story of the optimistic kid who was shown to a roomful of manure.

There are more, but not tonight. Josephine. No more, Mr. Nice Guy. There's nobody in here but us chickens.

New York Times Service

## Pedal Power: New Looks at Bicycle Design

By John Holusha

New York Times Service

DETROIT — Bicycles have remained largely unchanged in the 100 years since the "safety" bicycle, with its two equal-size wheels and chain drive, replaced the unstable, dangerous high-wheeler of the Victorian era. In the last decade, though, engineers and inventors have been re-examining basic bicycle design and have developed interesting and more efficient alternatives. These include high-speed tri-cycles, multi-rider vehicles capable of cruising at highway speed, and arm-powered bicycles (or people who cannot use their legs).

One development that could have a major impact for cycling enthusiasts is the renewed interest in the recumbent bicycle, in which the rider pedals while lying on his back instead of sitting upright or crouching forward, as with a standard bicycle. The recumbent bicycle was introduced 30 years ago but, despite advantages that its proponents say include greater comfort, increased speed due to lower wind resistance and greater safety, it failed to catch on.

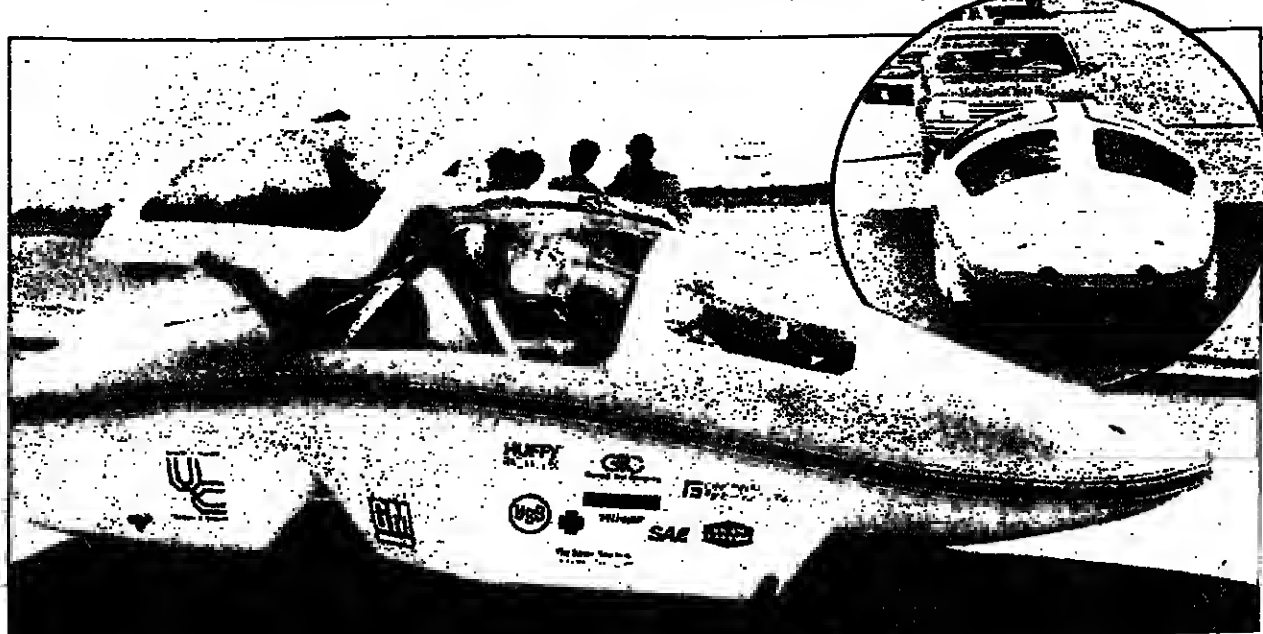
"I got discouraged reading about people killing themselves by going over the handlebars of regular bikes," in accidents, said David Gordon Wilson, a professor of mechanical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who has designed a series of recumbent bicycles.

He said recumbent vehicles are much safer in accidents that do not involve automobiles because the rider is closer to the ground and is not thrown forward, head-first, over the handlebars, as is often the case with standard bikes.

In a paper given recently at the annual meeting of the Society of Automotive Engineers, he described an accident that happened to him when a tire pump jammed in the spokes of the front wheel as he was riding his Avator 2000 recumbent bicycle.

"This type of accident on a conventional bicycle can result in severe injury, often including skull or spinal fracture," he said.

But in the Avator, he said, "the front wheel locked and skidded, but the feet could immediately be put on the ground. The pump was



Pegasus, a four-wheel, four-person machine mounted in a fiberglass shell; inset, in traffic in Windsor, Ontario.

ruined, one front-wheel spoke was slightly bent and the front fork bent, but no other damage occurred."

Wilson and Gardner Martin, who designed and manufactures the Easy Racer recumbent, said new bicycle designs were developed around the turn of the century by the Union Cycliste Internationale, which regulates world bicycle racing and banned non-standard designs, and by the advent of the automobile. Interest in human-powered vehicles was rekindled by the Arab oil embargo.

Recumbent technology is evolving, and there are a number of differences in design among those making the bicycles. For example, the handlebars on the Avator are under the seat, which Wilson says improves safety.

Martin's Easy Racer model, in contrast, has handlebars in front of the rider, where a partial fairing to reduce wind resistance can be mounted. The use of a partial fairing, in effect a streamlined front windshield, has been found to reduce wind resistance by as much as 20 percent. In addition, a recumbent rider exposes less of

his body and bicycle to the wind than a rider on a standard bike. Reducing aerodynamic drag is key in the new bicycle designs. Studies have shown that 80 percent of the cyclist's effort at 18 miles an hour on level ground goes to overcome wind resistance.

Many of the aerodynamic innovations have evolved from contests. The current speed champion is a recumbent tri-cycle, in which two riders are seated back to back, that has gone faster than 60 miles an hour in short bursts. Wilson's Avator, with a racing fairing attached, has gone as fast as 51.9 miles an hour.

Another approach, developed by engineering students at the University of Cincinnati, is the Pegasus, a four-wheel, four-rider machine with a streamlined fiberglass shell, which went as fast as 43.69 miles an hour and was pedaled the 210 miles from Cleveland to Cincinnati in two days by three crews of riders. Professor Dean Shupe, the faculty adviser on the project, said Pegasus is part of an effort to develop a practical, human-powered vehicle that would be useful for short trips.

Such a vehicle, he said, would probably have four wheels for stability, be enclosed for weather protection and have space for an additional passenger, although it could be operated by one person. The Pegasus has head and tail lights, hydraulic brakes and ventilation for the riders, some of the features necessary if bicycles are to gain wide acceptance as commuter vehicles. It also has a sleek body shell that turned heads as it was ridden recently along the streets of Windsor, Ontario, and Detroit.

So far the manufacture of non-standard bicycles has remained a cottage industry, although Martin said he has sold nearly 1,000 Easy Racers at about \$800 each. About a half-dozen manufacturers are believed to be selling recumbent models at prices ranging from a few hundred dollars to a few thousand. The Avator 2000, for example, costs \$2,175.

Even if human-powered vehicles are not likely to displace automobiles anytime soon, projects like Pegasus help develop technology that is applicable to motorized vehicles, according to William Shapton of Michigan Technical University. "When you've only got pedal power, you pay a lot of attention to rolling resistance and aerodynamics," he said.

One gasoline-powered vehicle that uses bicycle-related technology, a 230-pound machine built by Douglas J. Malenwick, got more than 157 miles a gallon at a steady freeway speed of 55 miles an hour.

New approaches may also permit a greater degree of freedom for the handicapped. Douglas F. Schwandt of the Veterans Administration's Rehabilitation Research and Development Center in Palo Alto, California, has developed bicycles driven by arm power that can be used by people who cannot use their legs.

Schwandt has built two models, one for a single rider, and a tandem that enables an able-bodied person and a handicapped person to ride together. Both replace the standard handlebars with a pair of handles attached to a standard bicycle drive system, which runs to the front wheel and which also steers. Both have brakes built into the drive system and wheeled outriggers to prevent tipping over.

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